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EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON
ENGLISH AND VERNACULAR
NEWS PAPERS

1915

179 — 367

Extract from the

Report on English & Vernacular newspapers

(English papers owned by Indians)

For the year 1915

(3rd July to 25th Dec 1915)

(From Pages 179 — 367)

Batch II

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 3RD JULY 1915.

No. 27 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

4. The following appears in the Indian Patriot of the 3rd July:-

A lenient sentence.

"A fine of Rs.150/- is by no means an adequate penalty to one who shot a man dead rashly and negligently. Yet that is the punishment meted out by the Joint Magistrate of Benares on a man called John Earnest Richard Barnes.................. There was as much rashness and negligence as there could possibly have been; and the fine of Rs.150, which the Magistrate considerately imposed on the accused, does not evidence a high estimate of the value of a 'native' life, when the best thing that can be said in his favour is that he did not intend to cause the death of a man, though he had reason to know that his firing was likely to cause such death."

9. The following appears in the Indian Patriot of the 28th June:-

India and Mr. Lloyd George.

"The rapidity and enthusiasm with which the work of making ammunition is being carried on in England fully justify the creation of a Minister of Munitions and the appointment to that position of Mr.

Lloyd George--the one man marked out to deliberately enter any difficulty and effect order and despatch ....Mr. Lloyd George will have revolutionised the entire problem of making ammunition if he would turn to the practically unlimited field of labour in India. We all believe that an army to make ammunition can be raised in India. We believe that there are raw materials enough. We have been athirst, all the while, to do something more than we have ever done, and then bear, to a greater extend than has hitherto been given to us, the burden of imperial responsibility for the prosecution of this war against the civilised savagery of Germany. If there is one man who can utilise our services at the present moment, it is Mr. Lloyd George. He is the man to will that instead of one cordite factory at Aruvankad, we shall have ten factories in the Madras Presidency and one hundred for all India. He is the man to will that the electric power utilised to run tram cars shall be used for running the wheels of a factory manufacturing explosive ~~factory.~~............ ....The one man who can organise labour in India and build out of Indian energy the power wherewith to smash Germany is now in charge of munitions. Millions of His Majesty's subjects are ready to flock to the shell-manufacturing factory. Let them be pressed into service. Let our emigration depots cease to be, and let ammunition depots rise everywhere."

10. The Indian Patriot, of the 28th June writes:--

The supersession of a Bengali Civil Servant.

"It is unfortunate that today any ground

should exist to criticise appointments and promotions in the Indian Civil Service in the spirit in which the Amrita Bazar Patrika takes up the supersession of Mr. Mukerjee, a Bengali civilian..................What is most natural for a European civilian is, in the case of an Indian, fraught with difficulties, and a civilian of the capacity and experience of Sir Krishna Gupta was shunted to take charge of fishing ships in the Bay of Bengal to keep the Lieutenant-Governorship back from him. That is the popular belief, and it is unfortunate that anything should be done to perpetuate and to confirm that belief. When Mr. Mukerjee of the Bengal Service was about to attain to a Divisional Commissionership, he found that an extraordinary thing happened to him--that he was not appointed to the post which he had been accustomed to look to as his right ....Mr. Mukerjee stands twenty-sixth in the list; and the fortunate civilian who goes over his head to a position of trust and responsibility, in fact, one of the few prize appointments open to civilians, stands fifty-first in the list............. ....After all, there might be reasons why Mr. Mukerjee did not get the Commissionership. We refuse to believe that the supersession is due to Mr. Mukerjee being an Indian....................And we know of an instance in Madras where a high Indian official who happened to be capable and to be the senior being told when he was superseded that appointments to higher post never went by either seniority or by merit. Then by what? The official found the answer by his sudden death due to heart failure. But then

he was superseded not by a European, but by an Indian, and there was no racial tinge to it. This Bengal incident is unfortunately capable of being misunderstood; and such a misunderstanding would be unfortunate at the present time. The Government of Bengal, we hope, will realise this."

16. The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 30th June, states:-

Sir W.Wedderburn on the Indian National Congress.

"In a recent issue we referred at some length to Sir William Wedderburn's suggestion that a scheme of reform for the further political advancement of the country should be presented to the British public after the war is over....................For instance, in the matter of the rights of Indians in the British Colonies, the political leaders in India have secured a strong and almost aggressive support of the Government..... ....We do not think that the Imperial conscience will be elastic enough as it was wont to be, to recognise onthe one hand the rights of British Indians in the Colonies and on the other to excuse itself from helping to enforce those rights on the plea that the mother country ought not to interfere in the domestic arrangements of her oversea possessions. Such a plea will hereafter sound as a mockery, and we dare say, it has been expurgated from the political vocabulary of British statesmen, Liberal or Conservative. While we are sure that the Imperial Government will refrain from trotting out any such plea hereafter, Colonials who for one reason or another have been schooled hitherin to thinking that Indians form a race and have a colour which have stamped them with an indelible

inferiority to their whiter brethren, will recognise their short-sightedness after their experience of the Indian soldiers who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with them to rescue European civilization from the octopus of Germam militarism. It will not lie in their mouths to call Indians their inferiors in point of martial valour or loyalty to British Throne, whatever be the difference in the colour of the skin for which they are not responsible....................We shall not ask it as a reward for the part which the Indians have been privileged to take in the war--we say emphatically no self-respecting Indian would care to prefer any such request--but we shall ask it as the barest justice which the Colonies should grant us as fellow-citizens of the British Empire and which the Imperial Government are bound to enforce, if the British flag should prove true to all that it connotes."

Vernacular Papers.

The proposal to manufacture munitions in India.

49. The Swadesamitran, of the 24th June, expresses its satisfaction at the statement of the Secretary of State for India that the question of manufacturing munitions in India wad under consideration and observes:-Though we do not know exactly how many contingents of the Indian army have gone to the front, we learn from an article contributed to the London Times by Sir Valentine Chirol that it was the Indian army and the implements of war sent from India which served to check the advance of the enemy for several months during a critical period. The extent of the help rendered by India at this juncture will be known only after the end of the war, and we hope that, when peace is concluded among the present belligerents,

the British Ministers will not forget to realise that India should have such a place in the British Empire as well befit her greatness.

50. The Swadesamitran, of the 26th June, writes:-

Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the India Office.

The Liberal papers do not approve of the appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain as the Secretary of State for India. They expected that Mr. Winston Churchill would be chosen for this place, and if this was done the choice wud would have given satisfaction to the Indians too. It is stated that Mr. Austen Chamberlain was a class-mate of Sir Theodore Morrison and that he would therefore act upon his advice in the discharge of his duties. Though Sir Theodore Morrison had much experience of India as the Principal of the Aligarh College, he is known to be specially favourable to the Muhammadans, and though it may be that he is not as hostile to the progress of the Hindus as other English Civilians, he cannot be credited with the same breadth of view regarding Indian questions as Mr. Roberts or Mr. Montagu. So we hope that, if Mr. Austen Chamberlain wants to consult any one, he will not fail to act upon the advice of the Indian Member in the India Office, Sirdar Dalgit Singh, as the chief object of appointing Indians as members of the India Council is to give an opportunity to the Secretary of State to consult them on Indian questions.

51. Referring to an incident reported in the Bengalee

The rudeness of an English officer.

in which Mr. Fraser, a Sub-divisional officer at adripur in Bengal, who is known to be a man of very surly temper and who is stated to have assaulted

Mr. Mukerjee, a respectable Muktiar of his court, unnecessarily, was let off with the light punishment of being made to apologise to Mr. Mukerjee, the Hindu Nesan, of the 26th June, says:--The conduct of officers like Mr. Fraser tend not only to diminish the respect and love which the people have for the British Government, but also to spoil the existing amity between Englishmen and Indians. So the Government should not fail to inflict proper punishment upon officers who misconduct themselves. We are not at all satisfied with the conclusion of the case referred to above. When a high official cannot conduct himself in such a manner as to infuse respect and love for the Government in the minds of the people, he is not fit to occupy that position and should be summarily dismissed. It is only then that other officers will try to conduct themselves properly and win the confidence of the people.

Indians in the colonies.

52. The Lokopakari, of the 28th June, publishes a free translation of what is stated to be the criticism of Sir Henry Cotton of the report issued by the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the Indian indentured labourers in the British Colonies of Trinidad, British Guiana, Jamaica, etc., pointing out several misstatements and omissions in the report, and regrets that the Commissioners appointed specially to inquire into the grievances of the Indians should have failed to include in their report suggestions for the redress of these grievances.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 30th June, refers to certain minor grievances still suffered by the Indians in South Africa on account of the hostile attitude of the

white inhabitants, and suggests that the only remedy for this evil will be to give the Indians the privilege of voting in union Municipalities, which would make the whites treat the Indians better.

63. The Andhra Patrika, of the 28th June, says:-

Indian loyalty.

In a communication addressed to the Government suggesting the way in which the Germans in India should be found out, the European Association in Calcutta has tried to show that the loyalty of the Indians was of little value. This attempt on the part of the Association is very deplorable. There can be nothing more unjust on its part than to state that the Indians will be easily influenced by the enemy, and nothing more venturesome than to say that the number of anarchists in India is daily on the increase. But such unwise writings will not have their evil effect so long as Lord Hardinge, in whom the people of India and the high officials in England have placed the utmost confidence, is at the head of the Government.

76. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 30th June, has a

"Loyalty of India and its excellent results."

leader on the marginally-noted subject which is to this effect:--Indians are naturally loyal and peace-loving and the present war has given them a remarkable opportunity of giving practical proof thereof. The Indians had a desire for a long time to fight shoulder to shoulder with European Soldiers in the defence of the country, and the British Government have given them

the chance of realising their desire in helping to crush proud Germany. Therefore thousands of Indian soldiers and Chiefs have proceeded to the front and shown valour and bravery which have won them praises from every corner of the world. Hitherto British Ministers and statesmen have praised them in encouraging terms and have given expression to such ideas which augur well for the future of India. Here the editor gives a translation of the speech of Sir Francis Younghusband delivered at the Colonial Institute in London and refers also to Mr. Bonar Law's Guildhall speech and says Lord Crewe emphasised the unshakable loylty of, and excellent services rendered by, India. He opined that the gathering of Indians and Colonials at such a time showed that the distinction of colour of nationality and distance would shortly be effaced and thus it was certain the obstacles to the bringing of the Empire together in a compact body would be removed.

The editor also refers to the encouraging speeches of the High Commissioner of Australia, the British Premier and Lord Kitchener and says that such speeches have given the people of India hope of British favours to come. This is why the end of the war is wished for in every direction.

The editor proceeds to say that the Indian National Congress, taking advantage of these thoughts and ideas, desires to freely discuss the Indian requirements in the next Congress meeting and to prepare a comphrehensive programme of reforms.

The editor thinks, however, if the war does not terminate by the end of December neither the Congress nor the League should bring pressure to bear on the Government in such matters.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 10TH JULY 1915.

No. 28 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

10. In an article under the heading "The Surat Manoeuvre" the Indian Patriot, of the 8th July, says;- "The Extremists are showing their chagrin at the studied distance and dignified demeanour which the Congress party maintains, in spite of the outcry and fervid enthusiasm in their own camp. It was thought that a gathering of some of them would pass for a Provincial Conference. But this is not to be. The Bombay giants shook themselves and a wave of activity has spread north and south and east........ ....The campaign of activity definitely entered upon by the Extremists, and their bold adventure to name their gathering after the Congress organisation--'The Bombay Provincial Conference'--and their veiled reiteration that there was no vital difference between the Congress and the Extremists, served to lash the Moderates to action.....................This was more than the Extremists could bear, and they had recourse to the Surat secret in dissolving a public meeting at Belgaum...................We most heartily sympathise

with the plight of the Belgaum Tilakities, and hope they will muster enough presence of mind to bear in calm the calamity that awaits them of a successful Conference and Congress."

15. Referring to the appointment of Sir Arnold White to the Indian Council, the Indian Patriot, of the 7th July, writes:--"We do not know in what way Sir Arnold White will be useful to the Secretary of State, in what matters he can given him advice. His knowledge of matters other than the law administered in the High Court is blank; and even in the High Court he did not achieve any great reputation..................If any man of Madras experience was wanted, there was Sir Murray Hammick who had reached the highest official position which a member of the Civil Service could attain..................He had varied and extensive knowledge. He had seen service in all departments and in all branches of administration. It is not apparent why or how he could have been overlooked. Compared with Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Arnold White knows almost nothing..............It is not the requirements of the office that seem to have counted with the Secretary of State, but the requirements of the man he has selected ....If legal assistance was what was wanted, as India points out, Sir Lawrence Jenkins was the man....................The Indian public would have welcomed his accession to the Council, alike for his ability and sympathy."

The India Council.

Vernacular Papers.

(k) General.

58. The Andhraprakasika, of the 3rd July, complains that the people of South Africa are still ill-disposed towards the coloured races, and that it is not proper on their part to treat the just results of Mr. Gandhi's endeavours as of little value. It says that although they are lapsing into their old ways, yet there is no room for fear inasmuch as the Government are sympathetic.

South Africa.

60. In a leaderette, the Andhrapatrika, of the 1st July, says:--India has been yearning for an opportunity to share in the work of supplying munitions of war to the allied armies in the field. It is highly gratifying that the authorities have now afforded her such an opportunity.

Munitions.

61. The Andhrapatrika, of the 2nd July, says:- In filling up the vacancy of the office of a Deputy Commissioner in Bengal, the Government have unreasonably passed over the claims of Mr. Mukerjee, I.C.S. In the ordinary course of things, he ought to have been appointed to that office. When such an irregularity occurs where the Indians have equal rights with others, the former cannot but be impressed with the idea that they cannot hope to be appointed to high posts in the service of the Government.

Mr. Mukerjee, I.C.S.,

72. The Jaridah-u-Rozgar, of the 6th July, in an article on the marginally-noted subject, says:-

The liberality of Government.

~~The-G~~ There is no doubt that it is incumbent on all people to acknowledge the kindness of the Government and to express loyalty to it. No Mussalman can entertain any doubt about this.

It is the bounden duty of every paper to be loyal to the Government and to spread loyal sentiments among the public. Whatever they may write on this subject will be, as it were, simply doing their duty. Some call the expressing of one's loyalty flattery, but such people should thoroughly understand that Mussalmans are always loyal and the Government is not unaware of their attitude.

Mr. Lloyd George, presiding over a Newspaper Fund meeting, said: "the duties of the press are exceedingly high and exalted. Its most important obligations are to furnish the public with information and to create in that public the attraction of sacrifice and devotion.

73. The Quami Report, of the 5th July, in a leader on the marginally-noted subject; says:-

"India and Great Britain."

There was a time when India and England were considered two separate entities, but revolution has proved that they are of one spirit in their allegiance to the same Crown. Black and the white are both giving up their lives at the command of their King. In the hearts of the black the love of white burns brightly and in the homes of the white beds are provided for black bodies. Is this not mutual affection?

Today every Briton is an Indian and vice-versa.

The desire of both, the object of both, the endeavours of both are one. Both desire that "our" enemy may be defeated. The enemies were sure that Indians would be lack spirited. But during the war it has been proved otherwise and they have found out, that so far as loyalty is concerned Britons and Indians contain the same leaven.

But there is one thing we have to deplore and that is we lack enthusiastic zeal. In our make up there is not the manly independence which we observe in Britons. It is true that all of us are genuinely loyal, but in showing our loyalty each class has its own object to serve. The servant class for the sake of its service. The favoured class for favours received. The indigent class for favours to come.

There are thousands who have been honoured by Government or are in receipt of stipened or pension.

We have no use now for people who look for the source of loyalty in affection or in connection (with the Government) or are loyal because they cannot be disloyal. The fact is we are more in need of independent men with no Government connection, unsalaried and free, who in spite of their strength and influence, notwithstanding their personal complaint and annoyance, in spite of the present situation, can unite as one man, let go their dignity and position and from the heart show that enthusiasm so finely expressed by the able Prime Minister Mr. Asquith when he said: We will fight to the end, to the last farthing of our wealth, to the

last ounce of our strength, to the last drop of our blood, will we fight. It is obvious that the Premier in using the plural 'we' did not mean merely the people of Britain, nay rather, 'we' Indians, we Indian Christians, we Parsis, we Mussalmans--we are all all included.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 17TH JULY 1915.

No. 29 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(c) Jails.

Political prisoners.

3. Referring to the description given in the Mahratta, of the life of political prisoners in Indian jails, the Indian Patriot, of the 13th July, observes:- "The political prisoner is subjected to very harsh treatment, not being allowed to mingle with the other prisoners, he practically undergoes solitary confinement. Of course there is no plea that the political prisoner should be permitted to mingle freely with the convicts. The nature of work given to him is absolutely unsuited to his constitution; the food is unwholesome. The political prisoner incarcerated in a jail in India loses his mental powers, and by the treatment he is subjected to his energy is sapped--this is the real grievance... ....The Government should not treat the political prisoner with the harshness, which characterises the treatment of the degraded criminal."

(e) Local and Municipal.

Sanitation in India.

5. The Indian Patriot, of the 13th July, remarks:- "Colonel King well-known in Madras, is certainly not among those who despair of any real sanitary progress in India, because the people are ignorant and 'are opposed to sanitary measures.' It is time that this

argument were unheard of, for it amounts to nothing short of libel on Indians.. ....There is no use concealing the fact that after years of British rule, sanitation is very backward, and that we have a death-rate which, compared with England, is simply appalling. When this deplorable situation is brought out, the taunt is easily levelled that Indians are opposed to sanitary progress..................Let us say that we have no money, that we have no organisation to improve sanitation, but let us never abuse the people..........................It may be easy to abuse the people, but the world will not believe that the Sikh and the Gurkha who mows down German soldiers before him, revels in bathing and drinking the water in which buffaloes are washed. We hope we shall never again hear such silly arguments."

(k) General.

9. The Wednesday Review, of the 7th July, writes:--

The India Council.

"The appointment of Sir Charles Bayley, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar, to a seat in the India Council has naturally provoked some adverse comment in Madras. This Presidency is the Cinderella of the Empire and it has always been left in the cold, and the suggestion has been made that another Civilian from Madras should have been appointed..................We do not know if the patronage of the Secretary of State is to go to the presidencies in turn and if Madras really wants to send another person, a Civilian, to represent it; in which case there will be trouble, for not all provinces can be represented in the Council."

Writing on this subject, the Indian Patriot, of the 13th July, says:- "A Simla telegram informs us that the Secretary of State has appointed Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., to be a member of the Council of India vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sir David Barr. We are particularly glad of this appointment, especially in view of the most unsatisfactory and the least justifiable selection of Sir Arnold White.. ....We know that Sir Murray Hammick is conservative in his views, and he may not agree with us always. But even from such a point of view Sir Murray Hammick is infinitely better than Sir Arnold White who, besides his lack of all knowledge of the Presidency, has curious notions of which he gave a specimen before the Public Service Commission. A good Civil Servant is always better than a bad Chief Justice; and Sir Murray Hammick is undoubtedly a most agreeable type of Civil Servant, who can never err through ignorance and who is not likely to be carried away by blind prejudice. We congratulate the Secretary of State more than Sir Murray Hammick that he has after all done something to remedy the mistake which he committed in appointing Sir Arnold White."

Vernacular Papers.

I. Foreign Politics.

25. The Quami Report, of the 10th July, refers to

Indian prisoners in Germany.

Indian prisoners in Germany in the following terms:- In the case of all Indian prisoners in Germany, the German officers pay special attention to their food. They give them live animals, especially sheep and goats. Indians kill these sheep and goats and

cut up the meat themselves.

29. The Andhrapatrika, of the 10th July, refers to the case in which a European was merely fined Rs.150/- for shooting an Indian in the jail compound at Benares mistaking him for a wild boar, and takes strong objection to the remarks of the Magistrate that it is natural to suspect a boar in a black thing and that in the instance in question the black thing, instead of being a boar, happened to be a "native." The Magistrate, says the paper, failed to consider how much such remarks would wound the feelings of the "natives."

A Magistrate's hard remarks.

(k) Genral

41. The Swadesamitran, of the 8th July, takes exception to the appointment of Sir Arnold White, who was till lately the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, as a Member of the India Council and observes:--There was no necessity at all for this appointment. The place of legal expert in the India Council has been vacant from July 1913 and Lord Crewe did not fill it up because he thought it unnecessary to appoint any one for it. If we are to take it that this appointment was decided upon by Lord Grewe himself, it could have been made some months back, as Sir Arnold White has been in England since August last. During his stay in India for 16 years as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, he did nothing to earn the love of the people or leave a good name. He did not show himself to be better than his predecessors in legal knowledge, independence of judgment or administrative

The New Member in the India Council.

capability, and yet Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State, has, within a week after he took charge, appointed this gentleman to the India Council and burdened the Indians with an additional expenditure of £ 1,000 per annum. If, instead of making this appointment, he had waited for some time and appointed Sir Lawrence Jenkins to this place, it would have given immense satisfaction to the Indians. Leaving this alone, there will be two vacancies in the India Council this year and three more next year. As there are now only two Indian Members in this Council, their number may be increased in filling up these vacancies. There is no rule that the Members of this Council should be either British or Indian. So there is nothing in law to prevent Mr. Austen Chamberlain appointing three or four Indian Members to this Council. Will he do so?

47. In expressing its satisfaction at Lord Willingdon

Lord Willingdon at the Bombay Provincial Conference.

having attended the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Poona, the Swadesamitran, of the 13th July, observes:- The visit of Lord Pentland to the last Congress held at Madras created a stir throughout India, as it was the first time a Provincial Governor attended this assembly. Lord Willingdon has now gone a step further. He has travelled all the way to Poona for this purpose and the ~~Mmb~~ Members of his Executive Council have also followed him. What a wonderful change has come over the attitude of the Government and what a new strength have the union and influence of the people attained? In due course of time, it may become usual for the Viceroy himself to

visit the Congress and the resolutions of this body to be accepted by the Government of India and discussed by the Imperial Legislative Council and even by the India Council. Then the dignity and influence of the Congress and the union and enthusiasm of the people will grow considerably. Comparing the Congress, as it was in its initial stages, with what it is now and what it can be expected to be in the future, one cannot help noting the wonderful change that has come over the nature and capacity of the Indians. There was a time when we were afraid that this institution would be broken to pieces by the weight of the hammer of Lord Dufferin. But, as its aims and ideals were sound and reasonable and such as could be honourably expected by any nation, it has outgrown those times and is now on the point of developing into a wonderful institution which will help to enhance the future glory of Aryavarta.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH JULY 1915.

No. 30 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

6. The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 14th July, writes:-"We are glad that Mr. H.A. Wadia as the President of the Bombay Provincial Conference which met last week made it clear that there could be no real compromise between the Extremists and the Moderates, however much apologists may try to belittle the differences that exist both as regards their outlook in politics and the methods advocated by the two parties quite a number of busy bodies engaged at the barren task of making it appear that the political goals of the Moderates and the Extremists are identical and no great effort is necessary to bring about a compromise where differences do not exist..........................It is preposterous to say that the party which caused the Surat split should be taken back into the Congress camp unconditionally by the party which has remained loyal to the Congress constitution..................Mr. Wadia has thoroughly exposed the unreasonableness of the demand and to make-believe compromise between parties who hold political views sharply opposed to each other will work, and this

fact ought to be borne in at every opportunity upon those who, from a defective appreciation of our political condition, suggest a course which will not help in composing differences, but in committing the Congress to political views which could only spell its ruin."

The Indian Patriot, of the 21st July, observes:--

"We are amused at ... the attitude of the Poona Extremists, and of the Extremists all over India-- the Mahratta publishes extracts from newspapers that think with it--over the Bombay Provincial Conference. We are not surprised that the blinding glare of enthusiasm and the weight and responsibility of those who took part in it, should have dazzled the Extremists....... ....Those who know the history of the Poona Extremist Conference and who follow the proceedings of the Bombay Provincial Conference cannot help being struck with the difference. The Extremists were glad and proud that they had organised a conference, that they had run a three days' sitting without manifestations of rowdyism. Perhaps, the Extremists also honestly believed that they had captured the hearts of the people, and that the sleeping Moderates would have been dead at the mere show of their spirit and organisation.............................Their conference is over, and the hastily printed report will bear the record of their work;. The real Bombay Conference is also over; and from one end of the country to the other, it has roused the most sincere enthusiasm.. ....The Mahratta, which is the organ of the Poona Extremists, is overtaken with strange convulsions

on account of the Governor's presence in the Moderate camp. The Extremist Conference tried to secure the presence of the Collector of Poona; and failing, submitted their resolutions to him for approval. When, however, the Governor and his Council members attend the Poona Conference, there is fretting and fuming indeed! The grapes were sour to the fox who could not get at them....................If the Extremist would survive as a party, they should show better spirit and temper and learn to bear with more composure the triumph of those whom they consider their enemies. The Extremist ought to know that Indians are advanced enough and know enough to appraise, at its proper value, the ravings about Government pocketing independent and honoured men like Sir Pherozesha Mehta or Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. That is an idle game, and that the Extremists should still play it is an abject confession of their helplessness. The ground is cut under their feet. They have no place, as they are now, except in the Congress, if they want a place they should take to their boycott ideals, and abuse of Government. They cannot masquerade as innocent men left in the cold by proud Moderates making merry in a Governor's company."

Vernacular Papers,

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

44. In the course of a long leader under this heading, the Hindu Nesan, of the 14th July, observes:-

The great readjustment.

One of the objects of the Congress is the establishment

of Swaraj in India on the Colonial lines and the Muslim League has also declared this to be its aim. So, if this aim is to be accomplished, there should be amity between the Hindus and Muhammadans in India and efforts are being made by both these communities in this direction. But this by itself will not help the attainment of swaraj in India. There should first be established a Central Council, consisting of representatives from all Provinces and all important matters should be fully discussed in it. This Council should have the power of dealing with the Imperial Funds and its resolutions should be binding upon the Executive Councils. The number of elected members should be increased in the existing Legislative Councils and, if possible, there should be a representative for each district in these Councils. If all these things are well discussed by the Hindus and Muhammadans and the Government is approached after the end of the war, it is sure to adopt these proposals.

45. Referring to the appointment of Sir Murray Hammick as a Member of the India Council, the Swadesamitran of the 14th July, says:--We have already protested against the appointment of Sir Arnold White as a Member of this Council, and we expressed a hope that the next nomination would be that of Sir Lawerence Jenkins. The new Secretary of State, being a Conservative, does not evidently like the appointment of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who belongs to the Radical party, and hence the present appointment. Though we have to say that Sir Murray Hammick is a good type of an Indian Civilian, we do not think his opinions

New Members in the India Council.

will be favourable to the advancement of India, when great and important problems connected with this country are considered. His questions in the Public Services Commission do not indicate a broad mind. Therefore both the nominations to the India Council made by the new Secretary of State cannot give any satisfaction to the Indians. This is the first fruit of the Coalition Ministry to India.

The Dravidabhimani, of the 16th July, takes exception to the appointment of Sir Arnold White as a Member of the India Council, and reproduces the substance of the comments upon the subject by the Swadesamitran, of the 8th July 1915, abstracted in paragraph 41 of Report No. 29.

Civil Service.

47. The Andhrapatrika, of the 14th July, says:--From a list of Civil Servants in India published by the Pioneer, it will appear that only 5 per cent. of them are Indians while the rest are Europeans. The British rulers should remove this great disparity and recognise the rights of the Indians in administering their country. There can be no more potent reason for a reform in this direction than that the Indian element is disproportionately small.

The conscience clause.

50. In a leader on the subject of the conscience clause being introduced in educational institutions, the Andhrapatrika, of the 19th July, says:-
The Hindus and the Muhammadans are confronted with the question whether it is right on the part of the Government to help from the Indian revenues, Christian

schools established with the main object of propagating the Christian faith. At prayer time in these schools, Hindus and Muhammadans are under compulsion to stand up and pretend to pray, which is in violation of their self-respect, their religious beliefs and their nationality. It is not just that such institutions should receive any help from the income of the country. It is right, and in keeping with the honour of the people and the spirit of the times that the conscience clause should be introduced in schools in India as in England.

The Indian Civil Service.

53. Referring to the very small proportion of the Indian element in the Indian Civil Service, the Andhrapatrika, of the 17th July, says:- The English who have taken an interest inthe affairs of India, and the Indians have been representing to the rulers this unsatisfactory state of things. The committee appointed to enquire into this matter thirty years ago, recommended that 10 per cent. of the appointments in the Indian Civil Service may be conferred on the Indians. It is an undisputed fact that the European members of the service are administering the country righteously. But the administration is exceedingly costly. There is not much scope for the Indians to enter the service. The chances are few of the authorities and the people meeting in friendly relationship. This state of things has given rise to the exercise of arbitrary authority. Unless this arbitrariness is checked, there can be no weakening of the strength of authority and no increase

of democratic strength. It will not be wrong to describe the authorities of today, not as a body of "public servants" but as a body of "public masters" exercising authority over the people. The officers do not consider themselves to be the servants of the public. Until they do so, there can be no awakening in the people, and no check on authority. If Sir W. Wedderburn's suggestions, such as simultaneous examinations in England and India, be adopted, Indians will enter the service in greater numbers, the love of arbitrary authority will be replaced by a devotion to the service of the public, and the cost of administration being reduced, there will be a reduction in the number of Europeans entering the service.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST JULY 1915.

No. 31 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The Bombay Provincial Conference.

13. The Indian Patriot, of the 28th July, remarks:- "The way in which the Extremist papers have attacked the Bombay Provincial Conference for the presence of His Excellency the Governor and Members of Council at the Conference has a more significant meaning to the constitutional party.................It is the foundation of their faith, and constitutes the main difference between them and the constitutional party. They have declaimed against association with the G8vernment, they have proclaimed a boycott of Government, its service, the institutions under its control, and opposition to Government on every possible occasion regardless of the interests and issues at stake. It is subject to this reservation that they offer to come back to the Congress; and the Congress men of Bombay, who know their neighbours better, have taken an attitude consistent with the knowledge they possess. We are convinced of the utter futility of further discussion about 'compromise' on this basis, and we are not sorry that the Extremists, in their attempt to discredit the Congress, have revealed the inner meaning of their anxiety to re-join the Congress."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

Indian indentured labourers.

37. The Swadesamitran, of the 24th July, dwells at length upon the undesirable practice of emigration agents sending a larger number of males than females as indentured labourers to the colonies and the evil effect it has upon the morality of these labourers and appeals to the Government to lose no time in bestowing its attention on this subject and insisting upon these agents choosing an equal number of men and women.

Indian aid.

63. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 21st July, comments as follows:--India was the first to render aid to the Government, a sincere and well-intentioned aid. This is being recognised in Parliament and by the public (British). It is believed that more proofs of its recognition will be forthcoming in the future. But India does not ask for expressions of gratitude nor does it want any praise. India is aware of the rights and claims of its King as well as of its own duty of loyalty, therefore it does not grudge to sacrifice life and property.

Although India has contributed much towards the Relief Fund and has provided ambulance corps and hospital ships, yet India has still much more to do.

The editor refers to the endeavours that are being made in England and in India for the manufacture of munitions.

The editor is glad to note that His Highness the Maharaja of Bhaonagar has placed the workshop of his State Railway at the disposal of Government for this purpose. The editor hopes that others will follow suit and that manufactuers of rifles will also direct their attention towards this so that a sufficient quantity may be produced every week. At least as much must be produced as is required by the Indians at the front and then India can boast that its army and munitions are Indian.

The editor refers to the new Government loan and remarks that fortunately the British Government is not in need of money and its credit is such that as soon as its intention was made known more than enough was subscribed within a short time, we should not conclude from this that there does not exist any necessity for rendering aid or that whatever we have contributed is quite sufficient.

Such an idea or thought would be erroneous, as the War Relief funds are used for the relieving of the wounded, the sick and the destitute.

The Government devises no (financial) benefit therefrom.

The Government has sent War Loan papers to India, these are not general; they should be so, so that they may be purchased even by men of small incomes who would not then be excluded from rendering services to the State.

It is very good of the Government that it has not made the supplying of any of its needs compulsory. It is believed that the man, who appreciates this kindness, will not for a moment think that the obligation of rendering of aid to Government is less binding on him. India is loyal and true to its promise and it has given proof of its loyalty. Germany hoped that India would be disloyal to the Crown and the throne and rebel at her bidding, but those who are acquainted with the Indian knew that while the Indian people may be in their way a little lacking in commensense, but they are not friends of fools to fall into the deceitful snare of a wise enemy.

The common duty of India is to preserve peace and tranquillity and to obey the law. Every one cannot give money, but every one can uphold the respect and dignity of the Government.

It is our duty to leave the authorities alone to discharge their duties.

They know how to dispense justice. This is not the time to argue and ask questions.

We should first of all defeat the enemy whose oppressive hand has caused injury to our trade and loss of precious lives. There is famine now in India and it is said that owing to the war most things are not available while the prices of others have increased. If this is the case, we should first of all help in the endeavours to bring the war to an end, so that the enemy may be overthrown and our Government after winning the victory may grant us the privileges which are essential to our existence.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH AUGUST 1915.

No. 32 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The Indian Administration.

38. The Sasilekha, of the 27th July, says:- The Europeans believed that the Native Princes, the educated classes, and the leaders of the Indian National Congress were disloyal, and that they would all turn out to be foes when an opportunity offered itself. But we feel gratified that this wrong impression has been effaced by the present war. The Indians should therefore have as much freedom in the administration of their country as the English have in England. The Civilian officers should be servants of the public and not their masters. Great European gentlemen, who are sent from England, should be members of the Executive and the Legislative Councils of the several Provinces and guide the administration. These two Councils, the majority of whose members ought to be the representatives of the people, should have the power to frame laws, to impose taxes, and to spend public revenues. Talented Indians should find it easy to become Members of the Revenue Board, Collectors and Judges. The Indians should be enlisted in the army and given high offices. The Arms Act should be repealed

and an Indian Volunteer Corps should be formed. The Executive Council should resemble the English Cabinet and the Legislative Council, the English Parliament. The Civilian officers should conduct the administration of the districts in pursuance of the decisions of these two bodies. If England firmly believes that the Indians are loyal to the core, there can be no difficulty in effecting these changes. The people themselves must be able to defend India from enemies like Germany.

39. The Andhraprakasika, of the 28th July, scoffs at the idea of the English organs of public opinion discoursing prematurely on what India ought to be after the war, when it is the duty of the Indians to devote all their resources to the cause of the war without thinking of anything else. It remarks:- If by the grace of God, our rulers come out victorious, they will certainly remember us and do us some good. Supposing for the sake of argument they do not do us any fresh good, we are no losers by that. It is enough if they protect our person and property as ever. Instead of troubling them with unnecessary discussions, we will do well to render them every help at this crisis. Needless it is to say that our rulers will never forget us.

Unnecessary discussions.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14TH AUGUST 1915.

No. 33 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General

5. The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 4th August, writes:-

The Indian National Congress.

"The Reception Committee of the Congress which has just been formed at Bombay is one of the most influential ever formed on behalf of a Congress session and the executive branch of it is indeed a Committee of all talents.... ....Only two names have been before the country for the presidentship, and we believe that Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar has had the refusal of the honour. .... The other name is that of Sir S.P. Sinha and his nomination to the presidency will be just as popular. His presence will considerably enhance the reputation of the Congress as a constitutional body which affords no stumping ground for political fire-eaters of sorts whose one aim has been to capture the Congress for their own ends, and made a wreck of it into the bargain. These will not have any the least chance of satisfying their vanity at the hands of stalwarts who under the lead of Sir P.M. Mehta will be responsible for the conduct of the next Congress."

6. The South Indian Mail, for the week ending 9th August, writes:-

Tje Public Services Commission.

"We are informed by our Madras contemporaries that the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services of India is ready to be published, and they are discussing whether it would be advisable to publish the report at this time or not. The hesitation waith which some of our contemporaries admit the propriety of the publication of the report at this time leads one to doubt whether the report would really satisfy the expectations of the people here.................. When the Royal Commission was making enquiries in India, the British had no opportunity to gauge the real sentiments of India towards the British Empire...... ....But now when the members of the Commission were writing their report the whole of England nay the whole world from the peasant to the prince has realised the real sentiment of India towards the Empire. India has not only demonstrated her loyalty to the British Throne, but has unmistakeably shown that the Indians are as capable as, if not more than, the Europeans in military prowess, and in methods of self-government. The present war has demonstrated the military fervour of the Indians in fighting for the cause of Britain, which is identical with that of justice and liberty; and the brilliant administration of the Native States such as Baroda and Mysore, which rather lead the way for the British administration in India, is no ordinary proof of the fitness of the Indians for self-government...................

Therefore, we hope that the Royal Commission will think twice before it publishes its report, reconsider its findings if they are not in conformity with the high ideals of Britain and the eager expectations of the Indians and bestow sufficient consideration for the Indian aspirations before the report is published."

7. The Indian Patriot, of the 9th August, observes:-

The Indian Press Act.

"Almost a wave of consternation will pass through the entire Indian Press at the news that the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, as the proprietor of a vernacular paper, has been called upon to deposit security. The offence is the publication in the paper of a translation, with comment, of an article relating to the treatment of Sepoys, taken from an African paper. Perhaps, in the opinion of the Government, such publication was dangerous. But is not a man like the Hon'ble Pundit entitled to better consideration at the hands of the Government?..................If only the Hon'ble Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya had been sent for by the Government and requested to publish over his signature a contradiction of the views expressed, what a profound influence would have been spread over the Abyudaya readers? They would value the correction and forget the orginal article...........
..........The fate at the hands of Sir James Meston of the Abyudhya, owned by the Hon'ble Pundit, only proves that no one is safe under any circumstances and that the Indian Press Act dangles overhead, held by a hair alone."

State policy regarding industries.

9. In a leader under this heading, the Indian Patriot, of the 11th August, remarks:--"The very able statement of their case made by the South Indian Chambar of Commerce before the Hon'ble Sir William Clark must have certainly struck him as disclosing a very disappointing state of things. We have seen it stated by newspapers in other provinces that Madras is an exemplar to them in the matter of industrial advancement; but except in the case of chrome leather and aluminium Madras has done nothing forwhich it can take credit. It may be, as Sir William Clark said, that there is no cause for despair; but the efforts of Madras experts have, for one reason or another, failed entirely to achieve any practical result. It was Mr. Chatterton that did something which might be said to mark progress, but under his successor not only no advance has been made, but the attempts made in several directions have failed....... ....There is a department of industry which has been incurring expenditure and recording failures. It has not succeeded in anything it has taken up, and nothing of a hopeful kind is said of the future. The achievements of which Mr. Carr spoke in the Imperial Legislative Council are all a myth."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

Sir Sankaran Nayar and the public meeting on the 4th August.

24. The Hindu Nesan, of the 6th August, narrates the circumstances under which Sir Sankaran Nayar was refused admission into the Senate House on the day of

the meeting, and observes:-Why should a Volunteer have been posted at the gate for examining the tickets at a public meeting? If a respectable Indian had been given this duty, this regrettable incident would not have occurred. First of all, who introduced the system of tickets and why was not this fact communicated to the press? It is the organisers of the meeting that should have been at the gate to receive the respectable personages attending the meeting, and it is really regrettable that this important duty should have been entrusted to a Volunteer. We heartily approve of the remarks of the Hindu upon this subject.

Referring to the same subject, the Swadesamitran, of the 6th August, writes:-Properly speaking, it is the Indians that should have taken an important part in this meeting, and if even the most prominent leader of the Indians could not be present at the meeting, it was due to nothing else but the negligence of the organisers. The conduct of the Volunteer, who refused admission to Sir Sankaran Nayar, is considered to be an insult not only to this gentleman personally, but to the Indian community as a whole. We need not say that it is the Sheriff who is mainly responsible for this regrettable incident. We hope the Government will inquire into this matter fully, punish those who were responsible for the mistake, and express its regret to Sir Sankaran Nayar and the Hindu community.

In continuing its comments upon this subject, the Swadesamitran, of the 7th August, remarks that if an Indian constable had been posted at the gate instead of a Eurasian Volunteer, this mistake would

not have occurred, and that the fact that not only Sir Sankaran Nayar but even some Indian ladies, inclusive of Lady Sankaran Nayar, were refused admission into the hall gives room to several kinds of misapprehension.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 7th August, quotes the letter written by Sir Hugh Fraser to Sir Sankaran Nayar after the event and says:-The Sheriff is surprised at Sir Sankaran Nayar having been refused admission without a ticket, while the Maharaja of Bobbili and others, who had no tickets, were admitted. It is regarding this very point that the public demand an explanation. Who was it that gave instructions to the man at the gate as to whom to admit and whom not, among those who had no tickets? The Sheriff has, of course, apologised to Sir Sankaran Nayar for what had occurred. But no apology can repair the mischief that has been done. When the ticketless Maharaja of Bobbili was admitted by the Volunteer, why not the ticketless Sir Sankaran Nayar? The ticketless Indian ladies were refused admission, while the ticketless English ladies were admitted. Tickets of admission had been issued to Englishmen in unknown mercantile firms and many were present even without tickets. But respectable Indians occupying high positions had no tickets. Is this the meaning of the principle inculcated from the public platforms that the Europeans and the Indians should regard themselves as brethren and work hand in hand for the welfare of the country? If so much of difference is observed between Europeans and Indians, even at an ordinary public meeting, how can they become united in other matters?

26. While expressing its satisfaction at the pronouncement said to have been made by Lord Carmichael at a Darbar he recently held at Dacca, that the existence of order and peace in a country will by itself be useless unless attempts are made to raise a high social structure having these as the bases, the Swadesamitran, of the 5th August, writes:- Though it is nearly 150 years since the British rule was established in India, our rulers were all along under the impression that their duty was done if peace and order were restored in the country. It was due to the efforts of a few statesmen in the beginning of the last century that the Proclamation of 1858 was issued, granting the same rights to Indians as were enjoyed by Englishmen. The Indians began to demand the fulfilment of the promise contained in this Proclamation and the demand became gradually louder. The British statesmen then began to feel that they had committed a mistake and tried to pacify the Indians in other ways and render the ~~end~~ words of the Proclamation meaningless. This was the state of affairs till the end of the regime of Lord Curzon, when the unrest that appeared in several parts of India opened the eyes of the British statesmen to the unsoundness of the policy pursued by them till then. It was then they realised that it would not do merely to preserve peace and order in the country and that ~~they should try to grant the Indians larger rights and enable them~~ ~~it would not do merely to preserve peace and order in the country and that~~ they should try to grant the Indians larger rights and enable them to become a nation.

Lord Carmichael on British rule.

This view was given effect to in the reforms introduced by Lord Morley and the policy of the Government underwent a complete change after the advent of Lord Hardinge. The rulers now realise that the Indians are not cattle, that, if they are bound to pay taxes and be subject to the laws of the country, they have also the right to demand certain privileges and that their intelligence, activity and patriotism should be allowed to develop and help the general progess of the country. They have begun to raise a structure, having peace and order as its foundation, and this structure will be the future Indian nation. There is no doubt that after the end of this war, the Indian community will be recognised as an important part of the British Empire and that the Indians will acquire new rights and privileges and command the admiration of the world.

27. The Swadesamitran, of the 9th August, takes exception to the action of the Government in having demanded a security of Rs.2,000 from Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya for having published some seditious matter in his paper, the Abudaya, and says:- Should the government suspect the loyalty of even Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya? When it knew that he was the editor of the paper, could it not have drawn his attention to the objectionable matter in question and then taken action? Even if such an article had appeared in his paper, it is wrong on the part of the Government to presume that he would have done it intentionally.

Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya and the Press Act.

28. Referring to the adverse criticism of the Tribune of Lahore on the proposal of the Government of India to reorganise the Savings Bank branch of the Postal department at a great cost, the Swadesamitran, of the 9th August, writes:- This is not the only department in which the Government of India is increasing its expenditure. For example, it has decided to borrow twelve million pounds for the purpose of laying some new railways. It is giving some special allowances to the Civil Servants in Punjab, Bombay and other Provinces on the ground that their salaries are not adequate. Even in other departments it is appointing new English officials. All the same it is setting up a plea of want of funds to carry out projects useful to the people, ascribing it to the war. But it is not a new feature of the Government of India to increase the expenditure on items which confer no immediate benefit on the people and to be disinclined to spend money in ways which are necessary for the welfare of the people. The Government officials are incapable of realising our needs and are therefore spending money only on projects which they consider to be necessary. That is why they think that it is necessary to increase the length of the railways in this country and that it is unnecessary to improve the industries. This state of affairs is bound to continue until the Legislative Councils acquire a control over the expenditure of Government. These Councils should consist only of representative members and every item in the Government budget should be discussed and passed by them every year, as is done in the House of Commons. It is only then that the collection of revenue and the

Economy in Government expenditure.

expenditure will be on lines approved by the people.

30. The Andhrapatrika, of the 6th August, says:-

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar.

Though Sir C. Sankaran Nayar told the Volunteer Sergeant stationed at the gate of the Senate House that he was one of the speakers at the meeting held there to celebrate the anniversary of the war, the latter did not heed his words; It is strange that there was nobody there appointed by the Sheriff who could know and set right the matter in time. The public was not aware of any tickets having been issued. Sir C. Sankaran Nayar was not supplied with one. The editor of the Indian Patriot says that he managed to get admission without a ticket. We hear that the editor of the Madras Mail was working in conjunction with the Sheriff. That he had not taken pains to see that the Indian editors were furnished with tickets shows his "generosity". People say that there was a great irregularity in the issue of tickets. Some say that besides Sir C. Sankaran Nayar, the other speakers also were not supplied with them. If that had been the case, the officer demanding tickets ought to have been instructed to admit the speakers, or the organisers of the meeting ought to have deputed somebody to receive them respectfully and conduct them in. We cannot believe that what had happened ~~had happened~~ without anybody's knowledge. The chief organisers of the meeting must indeed have been in the Senate House. It is to be regretted that even they did not notice these things. When such indifference had been shown, no wonder that a gentleman of so much self-respect as Sir C. Sankaran Nayar left the place. All endeavour

to bring him back was in vain. We would fain refrain from dewe dwelling on this subject at the present moment, but we had to speak the truth inasmuch as the shortsightedness of the Sheriff had caused much annoyance to a great Indian, who as a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council is to carry on the administration of the country side by side with His Excellency the Governor-General, as well as to others, on the occasion of a meeting in which Lord Pentland addressed the Indians as his fellow citizens. If the Hon'ble Sir H. Frazer had in convening a meeting of such imperial importance, acted on the advice of the Indian leaders, there could have been no room for such criticism. Although three there has been a change for the better in the attitude of the liberal Englishmen, brought about by our manifestations of loyalty to the British Throne, yet some Englishmen in India have not realised the necessity of treating the Indians as their equals and working conjointly with them. The Sheriff has now to offer his explanation to Sir C. Sankaran Nayar and to the other Indian leaders to whom he failed to send tickets. Lord Pentland has to warn the European officers against repeating such mistakes in his administration. The Indians should bear in mind the liberal-heartedness of the rulers and work steadily and patiently for their self-respect and advancement.

The Andhraprakasika, of the 7th August, refers to the incident of Sir C. Sankaran Nayar having been refused admission into the Senate House for having no ticket, and regrets that such a mistake should have occurred at a meeting at which His Excellency the Governor presided.

Sir C. Sankaran Nayar.

The Andhrapatrika, of the 9th August, has an article purporting to be a translation of what appeared in the Leader, in which Sir C. Sankaran Nayar is reported to have intended to say as follows at the meeting of the war anniversary:- The war must be continued without any remission solely for the benefit of India, the British Empire and mankind. We do not retaliate the horrible cruelties of which the Commission has found Germany guilty, nor do we wish to do so. There is no need for our own way of resistance. We have no ambition for empire, for facilities of commerce or for any material advancement. We do not desire to disgrace the enemy. Our chief object is to subdue the unnatural egotism of the authorities in the service of the English Empire. If the Germans are humbled to dust the unnatural egotism of the said authorities will gather strength. This gathering in strength will set at naught the brotherhood of man and nourish the egotism of the English. With the rise of such a party in England, the evil of arbitrary authority in India will increase. We must, therefore, in pursuance of this resolution, set aside malice and apply ourselves to a continuance of this war without intermission, only for the sake of the high ideals of justice and freedom.

The Congress.

33. The Desamata, of the 4th August, says:- The Moderates wish to accomplish their purpose by making requests and by submitting petitions. But the Nationalists deem it best to gain their object by resorting to every method possible, taking care that

they do not violate the laws of the country. The former do not want to bring pressure to bear on the Government, while the latter are of opinion that their aims cannot be attained unless they press the authorities when they are indifferent; The ideals of both the parties are the same, though their methods of working are different. The disunion in spite of this sameness of ideal only betrays the unwisdom of the leaders of the people. There can be no reconciliation unless Mr. Tilak agrees to be controlled by the Moderates. But Mr.Tilak was from the beginning bold and could not run counter to the dictates of his conscience. He suffered for his ideals. Can such a man bring himself down to the level of a slave?

54. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 5th August, says:-

Muslim Press Association, Madras.

Yesterday a meeting in connection with the anniversary of the war was held at the Mukhbir-i-Dakhan Press, which was tastefully decorated with flags. The chair was taken by Saiyid Abdul Quader Sahib, proprietor and editor of the Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, who in a most lucid manner explained that the British Government's intervention in the war was based on justice. He asked the public to pray in mosques and other places of worship for the success of the British arms.

Afterwards Muhammad Abdul Latif, editor of the Jaridah, moved the following resolution:--

"That on this occasion of the anniversary of the war after the lapse of a year since the British Government

has participated therein with success, the Muslim Press Association expresses its hearty desire that the Allies may obtain a decisive victory."

The resolution, which was suitably seconded by Moulavi Abdul Majid Sahib Sharar, editor of the Quami Report, was carried. Copies of the resolution were telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor.

The same paper reports that the Urdu Society also held a meeting at which its loyalty to the Government and its belief in the just motives which prompted Britain to take part in the war were given expression to.

The editor adds that the anniversary was celebrated in Madras and in all offices facilities were afforded to all to pray to God for the success of the British Empire.

The Jaridah and the Mukhbir Presses were also decorated with flags.

The editor remarks that the 4th of August will be a memorable day in the history of the world as it is the day on which the dreadful war began. This day the majority of the people of the world have raised their hands in prayer in churches, mosques and temples. Our heartfelt wish is that the war may be brought to a successful termination and that victory may be with Britain.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21ST AUGUST 1915.

No. 34 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

I. Foreign Politics.

25. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 17th August, says:-

The British Government and India.

History bears witness to the state of India after the death of Alumgir. Its condition also in ancient times during the age of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata is not hidden from our view. During the period of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata people were engaged in general massacres and many lives were lost. In such a degree was this the case that in no Indian village was there any security nor was there any certainty that the authority of the day would last till the succeeding day. Therefore the people of India in ancient times were so terror-stricken that they had neither peace by day nor rest by night. Not only were they in dread of invasions, but they were afraid of their precious lives, of robbers and highwaymen. If India's trials and calamities of that period were written down, they would make a voluminous record. But our aim is to show the public the difference between the former state of India during the time of our ancestors and its present condition and to draw attention to the conveniences and comforts which we enjoy at the present time. When the rule of Great Britain was

established, great pains and trouble were taken to save the people from the depredations of dacoits, the violence of Thugs and robbers and the consequences of foreign invasion. Horrible customs such as satti, human sacrifices were stopped and faction fights were suppressed. Now we have no fear of invasions by Changhees Khan or Nadir Shah. The British Government has not helped us simply in this way but in thousands of other ways. It has opened many large colleges and schools for the improvement of our education. It has built hospitals to help us to fight our physical foes. It has helped us to engage in trade and made railways and good roads everywhere to facilitate the expansion thereof. It has given religious freedom to all sects, thrown open the highest appointments in all departments. In short, the British Government has provided many such facilities in order that its subjects may live their lives in ease and comfort.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

41. The Lokopakari, of the 9th August, also takes exception to Sir Sankaran Nayar having been refused admission in the Senate House on the date of this meeting, and writes:--At times, mistakes committed by the authorities owing to negligence assume serious proportions. Recently the carriages of the Indian Member of the Executive Council in Bengal and some other leaders like Babu Surendranath Banerjea were inadvertently stopped and searched by the Police, and the Government had subsequently to apologise for it. This is something like kicking a man and then begging his pardon. If the Government will take proper notice of the conduct of

Sir Sankaran Nayar and the public meeting on the 4th August.

those of its officials who neglect and even insult Indian leaders, incidents like those will never occur.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

42. The Lokopakari, of the 9th August, says:- We learn that this report is about to be signed in London. The Indian leaders are of opinion that the recommendations of this Commission will not be favourable to the aspirations of the Indians and this presumption is based on the attitude of the European Members of the Commission during their enquiry. So, the publication of this report, at this juncture, when the Indians are sacrificing their all to help the Government in this war, may cause disappointment and dissatisfaction to them. We need not say that it is most undesirable to do anything now which will have the effect of wounding the minds of the people. So it will be better to postpone the publication of this report for some time.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

Referring to the controversy in the press regarding the desirability of the Government publishing this report now, the Swadesamitran, of the 16th August, says:- Our Own opinion is that the Government had better not publish it now. What is the use of publishing it? Has the Parliament or the British Government either the time or the inclination now to carry out the recommendations contained in this report? Moreover, these recommendations have been made on the basis of the condition of India before the war. The Indians believe that, after the end of this war, the condition of India will undergo a change and that certain new reforms will be introduced by the Government

granting increased privileges to them. They expect that the Government will then pass from the control of the Englishmen to the control of the Indians, that the Legislative Councils will expand into miniature Parliaments controlling the actions of the Government and that a suitable foundation will be laid for the acquisition of swaraj for India. When such great changes are expected, it will not be desirable to do anything now, acting on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

If, on the other hand, the British Government decides to publish the report of the Commission now, it must be freely and thoroughly discussed in India. When we begin to criticise, it, it may perhaps be wounding the Englishmen, but this cannot be helped. If we are not to point out the defects in it, then what is the report published for? The present war may last for another year or two, and what will be the condition of India, if there is no discussion whatever during this period about the problems affecting the progress of India and both the Government and the people keep quiet? If we do not say anything on the report, will it not make our enemies think that we approve of the recommendations contained in it? Surely, a representation regarding certain reforms which are necessary for the ~~well-wisher~~ being of India cannot mean want of affection for the British Government. India has proved her affection for England in all possible ways. She has proved beyond doubt that in times of danger there is no distinction between Britain and India and that India realises that she occupies a permanent and important

position in the British Empire. So, if the Indians have to discuss and important problem with the Government, it should not be taken to indicate a change in their attitude towards Government.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

The Andhrapatrika, of the 11th August, represents the New India to have written as follows on hearing that the report of the Public Service Commission is to be signed in London soon;- Fear of causing annoyance to the rulers is doing immense harm to the progress of the country for the arbitrary authorities not only fail to mend their ways, but also become confirmed in their attitude of wrong-doing. It has, perhaps, been thought that the Indian newspapers and the Indians will refrain from criticising the contents of the report and causing trouble to the rulers at a time of war like this. But we shall criticise the report fearlessly and strongly if it does not help our progress and satisfy our aspirations. If the Government do not like such criticism, they should not publish the report until the close of the war.

The Press Law.

44. The Jnanabhanu, for August, writes:- The Press Law is exercising a great influence in Northern India and some other parts. The provision in it that security may be demanded of any paper without giving any reason, proves dangerous to the poor editors. Thus many vernacular papers have ceased publication in Northern India. If the Press Law does not play a prominent part in Southern India, it is

because the papers here are very quiet. As long as they contain nothing more than congratulatory and condolence verses, they need not at all be afraid of the Press Law.

45. The Andhrapatrika, of the 10th August, observes:-

The Swadeshi.

In the United Provinces and in Bengal, the Local Governments are trying to help the industries by advancing loans. If the Swadeshi spirit does not now influence the people all over the country, there can be no prospect of any industrial success in the near future. The Secretary of State for India who is living in a foreign country should not wield the industrial destinies of this country. The Government of India and the Local Governments should possess fiscal autonomy. They should consult public opinion and help the people in their endeavour to bring about the industrial regeneration of India. The people have to take the swadeshi vow with a firmer determination from today for the welfare of the country and for the honour of the British Empire. So long as the Indians encourage foreign manufactures which compete with those of India and the British Empire, they cannot be said to manifest any strong and farsighted love for their own country and the British Empire. We hope that in the next session of the Congress, our leaders will move a resolution asking for financial autonomy for the Indian Governments and another requesting the Indians to take the Swadeshi vow once again.

54. Referring to the fact that the Gaikwar of Baroda

Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.

was pleased to grant Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji a pension for the services he rendered to the State

fifty years ago, the Andhrapatrika, of the 12th August, says:- As stated by the Social Reformer, the Government of India should have allowed him a pension of that kind for his strenuous Labours for the welfare of India, his mother-country. Perhaps this did not strike Lord Hardinge when he paid a visit to Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji.

The Abhyudaya Press.

55. With reference to the fact that a security was demanded from the Hon'ble Mr. Madan Mohan Malavya, the proprietor of the Abhyudaya Press, the Andhrapatrika, of the 18th August, observes:- Mr. Malavya is a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council, and is well known for his loyalty to the British Throne. We trust that the Government will do justice to him by remembering the ever so many difficulties incidental to the conduct of vernacular journalism, and also the useful services rendered to the Government by the vernacular press at the present crisis.

III. Legislation.

The Press Act.

62. The Andhrapatrika, of the 11th August, reports the Leader to have said as follows with reference to the security demanded from the proprietor of the Abyudaya:- We feel it our duty to disagree with the authorities in the opinion that the passage contained in the Abhyudaya was published with any bad motive, or that it bears the construction which the x put upon it. The arbitrary way in which the Govt have Government have exercised the authority vested in them by the Press Act in regard to this paper only corroborates the belief that of all the repressive

measures enacted during the past eight years the Press Act is the most harmful.

IV. Native States.

63, The Swadesamitran, of the 12th August, disapproves of the Raja of Pudukkottai having married an Austrian lady and observes:. In the interests of the people of Pudukkottai, the Government should have prevented this marriage. The time has gone when the subjects of Native Princes were considered to be different from the British Indians subjects. It is now clearly held that the British Government is responsible even for the well-being of the people in Native States. So it is a mistake on the part of the Government to have allowed the Raja of Pudukkottai to marry a Christian lady against the will of his subjects. The argument that the British Government cannot interfere with the private affairs of the Raja will not hold good. In several cases, the British Government has interfered with the private affairs of individual chiefs of checked them. In some cases, it has even removed Native Chiefs from their musnad without any enquiry. When the government is taking so much liberty, in the interests of the subjects in Native States, why could it not have interfered in this case and prevented this marriage?

An Australian Ranee of Pudukkottai.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28TH AUGUST 1915.

No. 35 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(k) General.

7. The Indian Patriot, of the 23rd August, states:-

The Colour bar in South Africa.

"We consider it a great pity that the Censor should have allowed the copy of the Indian Opinion containing the reports of a public meeting of the 'Whites' on what is called the 'Coolie menace in Jeppertoun.' If among the 'Whites' who would preserve the town for themselves, free from the contamination of the Blacks, there should be so little sense of responsibility as to indulge in such wild and reckless talk, there is no reason why we should be exposed to the sickening exhibitions of colour prejudice................Our eyes are on the battlefield where the Sikh and the Canadian, the Rajput and the Australian, the Gurkha and the Boer are fighting shoulder to shoulder. 'The colour prejudice will die on the field of war.' But no, it will not, and the 'Whites' of Jeppertoun in Africa, while 'grateful for what they had done in the war in Europe,' could yet talk outrageous nonsense and heap unprovoked insult upon the subjects of His Majesty...............

When Indians are called coolies and are spoken of in such violent terms, there is only one conclusion for the Indians--to insist on self-government which will enable them to do with the 'Whites' what the Whites would do with the 'Blacks.' It is impossible to write without feeling when Indians are abused as a people within ear shot of cannon. Is controversy denied to Indians alone and not to others?"

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(K) General.

29. The Swadesamitran, of the 19th August, writes:--

Indian youths and appointments in the Army.

A system obtains in Britain according to which each University and college has an Officers' Training Corps attached to it, the members of which, consisting of the students in the University or college, are trained to occupy the position of officers in the army. Now a large number of Indians are studying in these Universities and colleges, and it appears that these are not allowed to join this corps. A deputation recently waited upon Lord Islington and represented to him the impression created in the minds of the Indians by this difference of treatment between the Indian and English students in British Universities and the undesirable results that may follow from this, especially at this juncture when the Indian troops are facing the brunt of the attack in the present war and shedding their blood for the cause of the British Empire. The reply given by Lord Islington

has not been published in the papers. But, referring to this subject in another connection, the Secretary of State said that this was a question to be decided by the Military authorities after the end of this war. The way in which many important questions affecting the Indians are being treated by the British officials is rather disappointing to the Indians. It remains to be seen what they will do after the end of the war.

33. The Andhrapatrika, of the 21st August, after referring to certain criticisms by the Government of the administration of the Bimlipatam Municipality under the present Chairman, which, according to the paper, are undeserved, passes on to make the following remarks:- It is to be regretted that criticisms which are calculated to discourage non-official enterprise in local self-government are made in spite of the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar is at the head of the Local and Municipal Department. But what could he do? Under the present rules, the Secretaries to Government are all in all. If the Member of a department does not agree with the Secretary on any matter, the latter is empowered to submit it to the other Members for their opinion and the opinion of the majority prevails. But when the Member concerned is an Indian, in which case the other Members and the Secretary are Europeans, the adverse opinion of the Civilian Secretary in matters in which the interests of Indians are involved, carries the day. There is room for many important things taking place without the knowledge of the Governor-General or the Governor or the Indian Member of the Council. The Government

The Secretaries to Government.

do not reconsider the orders that have already been passed, lest their prestige may suffer. There is a general opinion in India that this on account of many an ~~aact~~ act of injustice has been done under the Press Act. We are strongly of opinion that the subordinate officers of the Government look upon the freedom of the press and independence in local self-government alike with disfavour. In this early stage of local self-government, it cannot but be the policy of many to discourage Indian enterprise. If the Government wish that people should derive any benefit from local self-government and the English people entertain the idea that the Indians should enjoy equal rights with them and bring renown to the Empire, the Secretaries should be subordinate officers in fact as well as in name. The heads of departments should administer the departments in pursuance of their own opinion and, in more important cases, of the opinion of the Council. Such a change in the administration is essential for the welfare of the people. We trust that the rulers and the leaders of the people will endeavour to effect it at an early date.

35. The Sasilekha, of the 20th August, writes:-

The loyalty of the Indians.

Though the English people have been governing India so long, they have not been able to understand the nature of the Indians. They have not believed in the loyalty of the Indians, and Lord Elgin, a former Viceroy, once said that India which was got by the sword must be retained by the sword.

This want of confidence on the part of the English made the Kaiser believe that the people were disloyal to their Sovereign, but he was mistaken. The present war has proved that the Indians are loyal to the core. Seventy thousand Indian soldiers intercepted the advance of the Germans towards Calais and protected the English soldiers. The educated, as well as the uneducated, classes are profoundly loyal to the British throne. Providence has brought India and England together and it is not in the power of man to separate them.

36. In a leader on the future of India, the Andhra-Patrika, of the 25th August, says:-

India's future.

While the leaders of all parties in England recommend for India a better and more satisfactory administration after the war, the Secretary of State for India is altogether silent on this point. This attitude cannot but agitate the mind of the Indians, however loyal they may be. He has not even stated that India deserves to be represented at the final settlement after the war. India has helped England with men and money at the present crisis and has placed all her resources at her disposal. If her sons should be told that at the final settlement their voice would be considered equally with that of the people of the other countries of the British Empire, how glad would they feel! May the Secretary of State consider what a source of strength the goodwill of the Indians is to the Empire,

even though they may not be able to render any better help!

38. In commenting upon the attitude of the Government of the United Provinces in demanding security under the Press Act from the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, the Andhraprakasika, of the 21st August, says in its leader as follows:- As the Madras Times has expressed, the disrespectful treatment accorded to the Pandit who is a most beloved Indian leader has caused much distress in the minds of the Indian public. Madan Mohan is one of the foremost of Indian leaders and a moderate. He has been a member of the Indian National Congress since its formation and is one that has rescued it from the hands of the extremists with whom he has never had any connection. He is a pious, religious and spotless gentleman and a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council. There is no sedition in the extract published in the Abhyudaya nor in the comment thereon, though they were both disliked by the Censor. This act on the part of the Government can have but one effect, namely, that of shaking the faith of the moderates and causing the extremists to rejoice. There can be no sedition in the Pandit, and even if the Government should suspect any, a milder course would have been most expedient on their part, instead of all this fuss and harshness. We wish the Government would respect public opinion and revise their order.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya.

40. The Andhraprakasika, of the 25th August, refers to the instance adduced by the Mail, in which a European soldier refused to admit without a ticket an Adjutant-General at the Coronation at Delhi of His Majesty King-George V, and says:-

Tickets.

Here at the Senate House, the Feringi Volunteer, who forbade Sir C. Sankaran Nayar entering the hall without a ticket, admitted some other gentlemen who also went there without tickets. But the soldier at the Coronation celebration does not appear to have admitted anybody without a ticket. If it had been an Indian sepoy that forbade entrance to the Adjutant-General, the result would have been serious. We hope that the Mail will not dwell on the subject any more in its columns.

41. The Andhraprakasika, of the 25th August, says that the Englishman has once again set about criticising the action of the Government in transferring the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi. This transfer has been a source of gratification to all Indian communities. The adverse comments of certain Anglo-Indian journals, says the paper, are only calculated to disturb public peace. It hopes that the Government will warn them.

Transfer of capital.

42. The Sasilekha, of the 24th August, says:- Ever since Lord Curzon became the Viceroy

Indian administration.

of India, obstacles have been thrown in the way of the people receiving education. Lord Curzon was of opinion that it would not conduce to the welfare of the Government if a great number of Indians were given higher education. But this view which is shared by some Europeans even today will not endure for long. The Governor of Bombay said last week that facilities should be afforded for even the poor people receiving higher education.

The Government of Bombay regretted that the constitution of local boards today was much the same as it was some 30 years ago. There ought to be an increase of non-official element in these local bodies. The Governor of Bombay, we are glad to say, has noted this. We hope that His Excellency the Governor of Madras also will note it.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

No. 36 of 1915

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The Abhyudaya and the Indian Press Act.

8. Referring to the withdrawal of the notice calling upon the proprietor of the Abhyudaya to furnish security, the South Indian Mail, for the week ending 30th August writes:- "If the Government only do point out, with parental care, to the editors of the Indian journals where and when they go wrong, they are ready to benefit by such kind suggestions and guidance; and so much dissatisfaction on the part of both sides may be averted. We feel highly thankful to Sir James Meston for the promptness with which he has understood Indian opinion and for using his right discretion in cancelling the security notice served upon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the acknowledged and much-honoured loyal citizens of the Empire."

The West Coast Spectator, of the 1st September, remarks:- "The withdrawal of the notice calling upon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to furnish security is a graceful and courageous act which has considerably

enhanced Sir James Meston's many claims on the gratitude and affection of the people of India. He has demonstrated his high-minded and enlightened statesmanship and made honourable amends on which we desire to congratulate him. The Government ofder, no doubt, maintains that the action taken was right. But there is prestige to be maintained, and anybody would have made the same defence under similar circumstances."

The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 1st September, observes:- "Sir James Meston is to be congratulated on his tact and statesmanship in withdrawing the order calling upon the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to furnish security as the keeper of the Abhyudaya Press. It must be conceded, however, that the original order did not impugn the loyalty of the Hon'ble Pandit, and we feel bound to say that most of the criticism levelled at the United Provinces Government in the matter has been beside the point ....Sir James Meston saw the mistake in time and has undone it as gracefully as possible under the circumstances. The incident, however, will not fail to show the inadvisability of men who are busy otherwise registering themselves proprietors of printing presses when they are unable to supervise their working closely and inform themselves of the contents of every bit of printing that is done there."

Writing on this subject, the United India and Native States, for the week ending 2nd September, says:- "Now that the notice has been withdrawn, we think that the United Provinces Government deserve to be congratulated on their courage in confessing their blunder instead of persisting in it. There need be no fear of a loss of prestige when an attempt is made to rectify a mistake, and we think that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in withdrawing the proceedings against Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, has given evidence of a sincere desire to conciliate Indian feelings, for there can be no doubt that the proceedings profoundly stirred the feelings of the Indian community."

The United Congress.

10. In a leader on this subject, the South Indian mail, of the 30th August, observes:- "That India needs a united body to represent her grievances goes without saying. That the need is felt the more so at this time is more patent. India's loyalty has just now been recognized and appreciated by the British on account of the sacrifices which she has voluntarily made on behalf of the Empire. India has just now proved to the hilt that she is not a strange member of the Empire wishing to gain entrance into it, but it is a member of the Empire family wishing to assert its right as such.. It is at this time extremely necessary that the whole of India should speak, the United India should voice forth its needs and not a part of India alone.

"The All-India Congress is the only organ which can do this and hence is the need for a United Congress sadly felt at this time.................We hope-of our Bombay Conventionist brethren will not lose sight of the importance of a United Congress and set clogs in the way of union."

22. The Hindu of the 2nd Sepptember, writes:--"The resolution which is to be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 22nd August is, it is needless to say, bound to have an important bearing on the relations which ought to subsist between India and the Empire after the war is over. The admission of the resolution for debate in the coucil is some indication of sympathy, we presume, on the part of the Government of India with its object, though it is too much to hope that it may have any connection with specific constitutional measures which the 'new angle of vision' has rendered necessary. It seems to us that the primary question in schemes of self-government for India is as to the existence and degree of control which Parliament or any other Imperial body should exercise over Indian Government, and the claim to have a proper representation at the Imperial Conference as an equal and integral part of the Empire is the first step towards the recognition of the claims to self-government."

India after the war.

25. The Indian Patriot, of the 3rd September, remarks:- "Out of ten Postmasters-General in India ~~five~~ X are members of the Indian Civil Service and ~~five~~ five

Indians and the Postal Service.

are Anglo-Indians. It is possible that the necessity for the exclusive employment of Europeans in this branch of the Postal Service may be eloquently sustained by arguments which are valid to a certain extent, but cannot justify the illusion that no Indian in the service is fit for this appointment..............It ought not to be necessary for a capable Indian to struggle for equality in a department noted for its love of efficiency, and no artificial difficulty ought to be set against his entry to the highest grades of the service."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

52. In the course of a long article under this heading a correspondent of the Bharati, of the 20th August, declares the acquisition of swaraj on the colonial lines to be the goal of the Indians and observes:- In aspiring for swaraj, we are not aiming at anything new. It has been promised to us already in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria and our rulers have now expressed their willingness to fulfil this aspiration of ours in appreciation of the loyalty shown by us in this war. Was it not because the Boers of South Africa enjoy swaraj that they were able to capture with their own army the portion occupied by the Germans in South-West Africa? If India had also been enjoying swaraj, could we not have captured Kiachaw, as the Japanese did, and won the glory? Many people expect that India will have a good time of it after the end of this war. We are ready to send any number of men to the

[Our goal.]

front and we are prepared to give England whatever she may want now. All that we want in return from her is swaraj. May the Almighty help us in the accomplishment of this object!

53. The Hindu Nesan, of the 26th August, expresses its satisfaction at the Government of the United Provinces having withdrawn the notice served upon Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as the editor of the Abhyudaya demanding from his security under the Press Act.

The Abhyudaya and the Press Act.

54. The Hindu Nesan, of the 27th August, says:--

The Public Services Commission.

We understand that the question whether it is advisable to publish the report of this Commission in India at this juncture is under consideration in England. It is indeed a question to be considered; for, if this report should throw cold water on the aspirations of the Indians, who fully believe that the British Government will always safeguard their interests, it may give room to a political controversy, which is not at all desirable at this juncture. If, on the other hand, the report should contain some recommendations favour-able to the Indians, as we hope it does, the delay in its publication may, by itself, give an opportunity to some over-zealous Indians to argue that the whole report is unfavourable to the Indians. In this case the delay will do more harm than good.

57. Referring to a memorial submitted by Indian students in England to the Secretary of State anent the question of giving military training to all subjects of the British Empire alike without

Military training to Indians.

distinction of colour or creed, the Andhrapatrika, of the 27th August, says:- It is to be regretted that this subject has been neglected in England too where no such distinction is heard of. It is of course right that a people should not be allowed to wear arms so long as their loyalty is suspected. But the manifestation of loyalty in the present crisis has dispelled all such suspicion.

58. Referring to the withdrawal of the security order in the case of the Abhyudaya Press, the Andhrapatrika, of the 26th August, prays that Lord Hardinge will favourably consider the petitions submitted by the two papers--the Utkala and the Hamdard--and see that journalists are not unnecessarily molested under the Press Act.

Abhyudaya.

In commenting on the same subject, the Andhraprakasika, of the 28th August, remarks:- By withdrawing an order which they passed without consideration, the Government of the United Provinces have won the reputation that they respect public opinion. We submit that if the rulers should thus place confidence in the leaders of the people, treat them kindly and respect their opinion, there can be no room for sedition or discontent or unrest in India at all.

59. Though a separate Nayar regiment is not to be raised, the papers noted in the margin note with pleasure that the people belonging to this

Enlistment of Nayar youths.

class, who, by tradition, are a military race, are now being freely enlisted, and hope that the able-bodied Nayar youths will gladly join the army and thus serve their country and their King-Emperor.

64. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 21st August, has a leader under the marginally-noted heading

"What is the return for a kindness"?

which is briefly to this effect:- The favours which the British Government have conferred on the people of India would, if enumerated in detail, make a volume of the former condition of this country. It is clear from the history that there never was a period of rule when this land was free from unrest and robbery, nor a day when strife and rebellion were not rife somewhere. Generally speaking, comfort and convenience were rare things, and learning was day by day decreasing; but when the benevolent and just British Government was established, all these things have disappeared. Now if one were to go along the road at midnight displaying one's gold who would dare cast a designing glance at it? There is no trace of thieves, dacoits or highwaymen. Provision has been made for comfort and convenience. Arts and industries have been to a certain extent improved. Schools and colleges have been established in cities and in towns. Hospitals, at an enormous cost, have also been opened everywhere. The present means of communication were formerly never dreamt of. Water-supplies and improved lighting have been introduced. Can any forget all these extraordinary benefits? Therefore it is incumbent upon every one of us that we should in return for these countless favours stand by our Supreme Government and

loyally assist it in every possible way. Why is the Red Crescent Society asleep? What are the other societies doing? How many shares have our people taken in the Government of India war loan? Mussalmans consider the acceptance of interest to be diametrically opposed to the sacred law, but can they not lend a substantial sum without interest and by so doing carry off the palm from other communities?

The fact of the matter is whatever good a man may do he does it for himself and for his country.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

No. 37 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

Some urgent reforms.

11. The following appears in the Indian Emigrant for August:- "The truce to political controversy imposed by the war is an excellent device to remove all embarrassment to the Government to prosecute the war to a victorious issue, if it is not exaggerated to include the suppression of the legitimate vent of popular demands which have gained momentum since the war. Without laying ourselves under the charge of embracing the opportunist's doctrine, it is no violation of the self-denying ordinance if we take leave to urge upon the powers that be a few pressing reforms whose insistence for the better welfare of India is clearly discerned through the perspective offered by the war. We mean the repeal of the Press Act and the Arms Act. The conditions that gave birth to these twin weapons of the Indian bureaucracy, for whatever purposes they may have been brought to light, are changed; the purposes they were meant to serve, if they ever existed, cannot

again repeat in Indian history and it is long time that the executive armoury of the Indian Government is denuded of these obsolete instruments of a reactionary regime. The thraldom, we don't mean the censor, to which the Fourth Estate is subject in the Indian Empire, is a solecism of English liberty and justice. If British Government is based on the consent of the people governed, what avails this just principle, if the public press is muzzled by a Press Act?......................A subject nation may feel no obligation to assist an alien executive; nor can such obligation be imposed on it by any cannons of political science. Whatever help, therefore, the people of India accede to the ruling power by way of interpreting to it public opinion or popular prejudice must be doubly welcomed.......... ....The Press Act is a libel on the loyalty and understanding of educated India; the Arms Act takes away a weapon of defence from her self-respecting society to guard itself against those who attack its person or property.................. The repeal of the Arms Act and of the Press Act has been time and again urged on the Government by the voices of the constitutionally organised bodies of public opinion all over the country, even of some distinguished members of the bureaucracy. Just imagine, after peace returns, the feeling that will be evoked in an Indian sepoy asked to lay down his pistol in the police quarters of his native muffassal station, for, forsooth, he may not know to use it properly, the same pistol which with every pull of the trigger laid low three enemies of Great Britain on the field of Flanders."

15. The West Coast Spectator, of the 8th September, remarks:- "So, Sir. S.P. Sinha has at last

The National Congress.

been elected to the Congress Presidentship by an overwhelming majority against the strong machinations of a handful of Congresswallas who liked to see the 'impossible woman' (pace 'Ditcher' in Capital) preaching fascinating ideals from the presidential chair. All's well that ends well. We have absolutely no doubt that Sir Satyendra's speech will be a very valuable addition to our current political literature. He is no visionary idealist, and that is his best qualification."

19. The United India and Native States, for the week ending 9th September, says:--"A certain class

An Indian Collector and his guests.

of politicians affect to believe that India will be converted into a land flowing with milk and honey if it is granted self-government and the British element replaced by Indians in the Civil Service. They will do well to ponder over the significance of the incident related by the Amrita Bazaar Patrika's correspondent. We doubt whether any European member of the Civil Service with all his exclusiveness and contempt for Indian public opinion would have been guilty of entrusting to his chaprassi the duty of 'receiving the Indian guests of the Collector.' It is a well-known fact that Indian officers of Government, however petty, affect to regard themselves as superior beings in comparison with their less fortunate countrymen, and when as in the present case the officer enters the charmed circle of the 'most distinguished service in the world,' he completely loses his head."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

41. The Swadesamitran, of the 31st August, writes:-

The retransfer of the capital to Calcutta.

The Englishman of Calcutta has resumed its tirade against the removal of the capital to Delhi and advocates the return of the Imperial offices to Calcutta on the grounds that the enormous expenditure to be incurred on the construction of the new capital will be a great strain upon the finances of the country at this juncture and that the transfer of the seat of the Government to Delhi has in effect removed it farther away from public opinion. Let us examine these grounds carefully. The first cannot hold water, as the major portion of the expenditure on the construction of the new Delhi has already been incurred. Coming to the second ground, we will ask what is meant by public opinion? As long as Calcutta was the capital, the Government always acted upon the opinion of the European European merchants there and therefore it is evidently this opinion that is deemed to be public opinion by the Englishman. But we need not say that the opinion of the European merchants will in many respects be prejudicial to the well-being of the people. It is on the advice of these merchants that the Government was spending crores of rupees every year on railways and was neglecting irrigation and drainage works. Now that the seat of the Government has been transferred to Delhi, the authorities can afford to act as they think fit,

without the fear of any pressure being brought to bear upon them by the European merchants. The influence of these merchants has gone down much after the advent of Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India, and greater weight has now come to be attached to Indian opinion. We need not say that this is as it should be, and as it is the transfer of the capital to Delhi that has led to this desirable result, we think there is no necessity whatever for removing the capital from Delhi.

44. The Swadesamitran, of the 7th September, writes:-

Reasonable and unreasonable patriotism.

Several curious stories are told about the patriotism of the Germans. It seems the German tailors are now refusing to make dresses according to the English or French pattern. In Russia any man speaking the German language stands the chance of being prosecuted by the Police. Such is the way in which patriotism is shown in foreign countries. In India, however, when the swadesi spirit was at its highest, the rulers made a distinction between reasonable and unreasonable swadesism and Lord Minto declared that he was in full sympathy with the former. But the Indians thought that every kind of swadesism was reasonable. We will now ask "How about the patriotism of Germany and Russia? Is it reasonable or unreasonable?"

45. The Andhraprakasika, of the 1st September, says:-

Harmony between the Europeans and the Indians.

The war has afforded an opportunity for the Europeans and the Indians to come into closer relationship with one another. But it is a matter for regret that there are some European ladies and gentlemen who retard this growth of harmony between the two races.

The following is an instance in point. A nurse in Cuttack called certain medical students' names. The latter represented the matter to the Hon'ble Mr. Das who is a member of the Supreme Legislative Council. He wrote to the European Chief Surgeon asking him to see that better feelingx existed between the medical staff and the medical students. But the Surgeon replied saying that the Honourable gentleman had no business to interfere in the matter. By such scant courtesy, the Surgeon, it is to be regretted, simply tried to fan the fire of insult under which the students were smarting.

62. The Quami Report, of the 5th September, says:-

The war and the Muhammadans.

The present war is a ponderous stone which every man has to kiss; The condition of the Mussalmans shows that the stone has come with a vengeance, that is to say, they have been profoundly affected by the war. In India there are three classes of Muhammadans--officials, merchants, leisured class. The last class which is numerically very small consists of those who live on Government pensions, house or landed property or on charity. Obviously the door of trade is closed. Brokers and merchants who used to derive their profits from imports have been hard hit as unfortunately most of our trade was with hostile countries and all communications with them have been stopped.

The nature of the Mussalman service is an open secret, for most of the appointments held by them are those of watchmen, duffadārs and petty clerks. Even if a handful of them have risen to high positions, the private life of such is best known to themselves.

We know of several hundreds of Muhammadans who on account of the war have been reduced to abject poverty. Workers in lace, etc., have nothing to do. Brokers and commission agents have given up their business, the services of merchants' assistants have been dispensed with and in cantonments coolies and labourers are out of work.

Those who are unacquainted with the secret of the actual condition of our nation taunt us with having taken no part in assisting in the war and that we have not shown the enthusiasm we have been wont to exhibit on other occasions.

We consider such detractors excusable because they are unacquainted with the condition of our people. If they are intoxicated with their pride, let them be so, it suffices us that the rulers know our actual condition.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

No. 38 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

3. The Indian Patriot, of the 15th September, observes:--"The whole country would have read with amusement and horror the judgment of the Commissioners who tried the Lahore conspiracy case................. In the face of the disclosures made and the downright failure of the wicked men who would have sold their country and their civilization to make a German holiday, India stands today more grand and dazzling than ever; and the British race can certainly take pride that their administration has endeared the people to them. The Commissioners who carried on the trial of the savage culprits bear evidence to the feelings of the real people in generous words.................... What does it mean? India is loyal and the anarchists must find that they sow their seeds on barren soil. The loyalty of an entire people has not been demonstrated in a more striking manner than in this wild pestilential breath of sedition and rebellion passing away without any effect upon the illiterate and the poor, on whom the villains tried to throw their net. After this there will, we hope, be less inclination to suspect any general discontent in the country against British rule, and also to realise that, when the Government is criticised, it is not because there is no love for the Government,

The Lahore conspiracy case.

but that there is real love and confidence in it. After that thorough display of popular appreciation of the present condition, the Commissioners could have been less harsh in their sentences on the fledging rebels, especially after the example in South Africa......... ....India is as much civilised as any other country, and our judicial pronouncements, on such occasions, ought not to be tinged by the vindictive spirit. The miserable failure of these mischievous men ought to enhance the confidence of the Government in the people."

(k) General.

The Indian Civil Service.

10. In a leading article on this subject, the Hindu, of the 13th September writes:--"Of all the reforms which this country stands most in need in the course of her progressive development, that of the abolition or the reconstitution of the Indian Civil Service is the most important.................... If India as a result of the war, if not otherwise, has emerged, in the eyes of British politicians, from the chrysalis stage of a 'British dependency or possession,' it is quite time that she should be freed from the incubus of a governing caste of officials, the vast majority of whom are 'birds of passage,' having no permanent stake in the fortunes of this land except to draw their salaries and pensions..............One of the characteristics of the Civil Service in India is the complacent belief that its members are capable of doing any and every work under the sun without previous training or knowledge. It is because its members have such a controlling voice

in the administration that their most fantastic views find ready acceptance....................Before the people of the country can be vested with any measure of self-government, the foreign hierarchy which holds, as it were, the government in fee must be displaced. It seems to us, therefore, that the reconstitution of the Civil Service is of paramount necessity and it must be in the forefront of any programme of reform for the better government of India, and intelligent public opinion must make itself heard on the point."

12. The South Indian Mail, for the week ending 13th September, writes:-

India and the Empire.

"We are not very urgent about getting political antonomy. We are not very particular about attaining the goal of our aspirations, viz., self-government within the Empire at once. But what we are in need of rather urgently, what we are eager to have and are sadly missing is as the venerable grand old man of India has said in his reply to the congratulatory telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy equality of citizenship with the other parts of the Empire..............The present situation has given great opportunities for Britain to understand India clearly. The eyes of the British have just now been opened, though there may be some in England who would not see................But we are extremely sorry to note that facts are otherwise and the sons of India are denied their birth right, their promised reward. While there are 67 Colonials, Australians, Canadians and South Africans in the service of the

Government of India drawing fat salaries Indians are even denied the right of entry into these colonies as coolies.........................And now to see that while the Colonial Secretary has declared that the colonies shall have a voice in the final settlement, the Indian Secretary is dumb, has only created disappointment among the Indians. If the Indians are not accorded equal treatment as any other British citizen, it would cause them most bitter disappointment."

15. Referring to the memorial submitted by the President

Hindu-Moslem interests.

of the last Special Conference of the United Provinces regarding a Governor and Executive Council for those Provinces, the Indian Patriot, of the 15th September, concludes an article on the subject with the following:--"After this emphatic answer from a Muhammadan of the Position of Raja, it which has the support of the entire community of Hindus and Muhammadans, it is impossible to attach undue importance to an argument which has so little basis at the bottom except perhaps the nebulous notions of old world men who are incapable of discerning the actual conditions of the present day."

22. The Indian Patriot, of the 16th September, writes:-

India after the war.

"There is no doubt that the part played by the princes and by the people of India has been such as to raise India very highly in the estimation of the world. The colonies now find that India is not a land of coolies who can be treated as best suited to the interests of the white population; the world finds that the Indians can thrash and kill the proud German boastful of his culture...................

Why should, then, not Indians be permitted to manage the affairs of the country in the same manner that South Africa or Canada or Australia are allowed to do? That question is older than the great European war, but when Indians speak of India after the war they mean certainly that there must be a change after the war in the world's conception of Indians and India. Hitherto it was possible that the voice of the educated Indians could be hushed by the much-pretending official who claimed to know more and who could laugh at the matured opinion of Indian thinkers as wayward dreams of irresponsible politicians. It cannot be so hereafter ....India after the war means an India whose capacity is acknowledged by the world. And Britain will have to deal with such an India differently from what it does now."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General

48. The Bharati, of the 10th September, reproduces the remarks under this heading made by the Swadesamitran of Madras of the 7th September 1915 and abstracted in paragraph 44 of the Report No. 37 of 1915.

Reasonable and unreasonable patriotism.

55. In commenting on an article in the Madras Mail in which that paper endeavoured to remove the alleged despondency on the part of some Indians in regard to the result of the war, the Andhraprakasika,

The despondency of the Indians.

of the 11th September, says:- Every Indian is sure that the war will result in the success of the Allies. Nobody entertains any doubt about this. The Indians have from time immemorial known the tactics of war. It is wrong to say that such a people have ever formed any wrong impression about the present war. But they are despondent in another matter altogether. The English Statesmen have failed to carry out the pledges of Queen Victoria. Repressive laws were enacted in 1910, some of the leaders of the people were either imprisoned or deported without trial, and the loyalty of some great persons was suspected. Although the people have on this account grown despondent, they placed their all at the disposal of the rulers in the present crisis, for they know that the British are just and righteous. Hindus and Muhammadans are not enlisted in the Volunteer Corps. Indians are not admitted into the Military School established in India. The Secretary for the Colonies has announced that the Colonies will be represented at the final settlement after the war. But the Secretary of State for India is entirely silent on this matter.

58. Referring to the split in the Congress, the Andhra-Patrika, of the 13th September, says:- There is not much difference between the two Congress parties. Their ideals are the same and their methods constitutional. They do not agree only as regards the qualifications required for men being appointed as delegates. Except in Bombay, much stress is not laid on this difference. That we do not settle this insignificant difference among ourselves betrays our weakness. We hope that the proposed sub-committee will meet and make the Bombay Congress an all-India-Congress.

The Congress.

60. The Andhrapatrika, of the 14th September, says:-

The South African Indians.

It is regrettable that the state of the Indians in South Africa is becoming unbearable. We have been under the impression that our difficulties in South Africa were over last year when the South African Commission came to a settlement with the South African Ministers on the South African question. But the difficulties have again cropped up perhaps on account of the mischief of the subordinate officers of the South African Government. From this it will be evident that some of the people there are determined to circumscribe the number of Indians going to that country. The Colonials can hold high offices in our country, but we should not even enter South Africa. It is a pity that such an act of injustice is allowed to be done in a part of the British Empire. There ought to be a rule of reciprocity between the two races, which will set right all such matters. We pray that Lord Hardinge will endeavour to obtain the assent of the colonies to the principle of reciprocity which he has suggested and take steps to solve the South African problem once for all. Before the expiry of his term of office, Lord Hardinge has to see that India is represented at the conference of the British Empire, that the repressive laws passed during his time are revoked and that the principle of reciprocity contemplated by him is adopted. Of these three duties the last should first be attended to, being most urgent. We hope that before handing over charge to another, Lord Hardinge will grant all these desires of the Indians.

61. In commenting on the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case, the Andhrapatrika, of the 16th September, says:--There can be no doubt that the failure of this conspiracy will, like the present war, tend to bring the English and the Indians into closer relationship. The opinions of the Indian press on this case published today will clearly show how much the Indian public deplore the existence among them of some seditionists, and with what abhorrence they look upon them and their evil ways. These conspirators are so many enemies to India and are never her well-wishers. But that twenty persons will be hanged at one time, however bad they may be, is something which kind India cannot bear to hear. Of these twenty, one is an M. A., late Professor of History in the D.A.V. College. To sentence such a man to death violates the tender feelings of the Indian heart. Moreover, there was a difference of opinion among the Judges in the matter of the punishment to be imposed on him. We trust that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will reduce the severity of the sentences pronounced on him and the other conspirators.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

III. Legislation.

78. Referring with satisfaction to the action of the Government of the United St Provinces in having withdrawn the notice issued to the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya to furnish a security of Rs.2,500 for the Abhyudaya edited by him, the Vaisyamitran, of the 30th August, observes:-- This case has clearly brought out the

The Indian Press Act and the Abhyudaya.

necessity for amending the Press Act in certain respects. As it is, there is no appeal against the action of a Provincial Government under this Act. It should bw amended at least to such an extent as to permit the printers to appeal to the Government of India, if necessary. As the Hon'ble Pandit, who has now realised the effects of the Act, is himself a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, he will be conferring a boon on the whole country if he presses for an amendment of the Act at the next meeting of the Council.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH SEPTEMBER 1915.

No. 39 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(d) Education.

1. The South Indian Mail, for the week ending 20th September, remarks:-

The proposed Training College for Anglo-Indians.

"Regarding the Training College for Anglo-Indians we are unable to see the need for it..................A separate Training College for the Anglo-Indian class is a luxury which we cannot afford to have especially at the present time of expenses owing to the war. Even taking it for granted that teachers are required from among the Anglo-Indians why should there be an exclusive college for that particular community? At a time when we are looking for equality of treatment between Indians and Europeans, Anglo-Indians and the Colonials, at a time when any sort of extra favour shown to any particular community may raise up serious controversy, it would be unwise on the part of Government to open a sectarian institution for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

36. Referring to the mesage sent to the people of India by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji on the occasion of his 91st

Swaraj for India.

birthday, exhorting every Indian to do his duty to his country, the Bharati, of the 10th September, writes:- What a grand message! It is this great patriot who, as the President of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1906, declared swaraj to be our ideal and created in us a desire for it and a thirst for liberty, and his present mesaage points out the way in which we can soon obtain this swaraj. If, as he says, every one of us does his duty to the country, as far as it lies in his power, there is no doubt of our obtaining swaraj at a very early date. The present opportunity is, owing to several reasons, conducive to the acquisition of swaraj. So let us act upon the advice of our grand old patriot and try to serve our country as much as we can.

39. The Swadesamitran, of the 17th September, dwells upon the claim of India to be represented on the Imperial Conference like the colonies, and suggests the name of Sir K.G. Gupta as being an eminent Indian fit to represent his country at this conference.

India and the Imperial Conference.

41. Referring to the address delivered by Diwan Bahadur V. Subramaniam Pantulu as President of the District Conference held at Cuddapah, the Swadesamitran, of the 22nd September, writes:- This speech clearly illustrates the difference in view between a retired official and a non-official regarding the rights which India can claim from her rulers. For example, Mr. Subramaniam Pantulu is afraid to demand

The Conference at Cuddapah.

swaraj for India on colonial lines. He will be content with having such a form of self-government as will be fit India; but he does not say what exactly it is. If India is to have swaraj, it should only be such as to give the Indians the right to protect their own interests, subject, of course, to the control of the British Government. India should have a Parliament of its own and the Government in India should be responsible to this body in collecting and spending the revenues of the country. This is the true form of swaraj and, if India is to have anything less than this, it cannot be called swaraj. Mr. Subramaniam Pantulu says that, even if India cannot have complete swaraj, she should at least be allowed to have a larger share in the Army and the Civil Service. Let alone our having a share in the army. Why should we have only a share in the Civil Service? The whole service should be thrown open to us. We do not approve of his suggestion that the members of village panchayats should be nominated by the Government, as there are factions in many villages. If there is faction in any village, it is due to the absence of a panchayat and therefore its introduction is sure to root out all factions.

44. The Sasilekha, of the 17th September, says:- The pleadings of our representatives in the Legislative Councils count for nothing on account of the preponderance of the official element therein. The Civilian officers in India wish to have all power in their own hands. They say that their prestige will suffer if the Executive officers are deprived of their

Civilians.

judicial authority. The Viceroy and the Governors also, who come from England, are mere puppets in the hands of the Civilians. If the Government in India should show any improvement, the rulers should not allow themselves to be guided by the Civilian Officers. The Indians should represent to the authorities in England that it is not proper to send young inexperienced Civilians to India, that to the places which such men now hold Indians should be appointed, and that learned and experienced men, who are advanced in years, should be sent out to hold very high offices here.

45. The Andhrapatrika, of the 20th September, says:-

The Cuddapah District Conference.

The President of the Cuddapah District Conference stated that we should have as our ideal not self-government on colonial lines but self-government suited to our conditions, that the several Legislative Councils should have the power to elect the Indian members to the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and the Governors, and that, instead of appointing pensioners as Honorary Magistrates and placing them under the authority of inexperienced officers, they might be appointed to posts such as presidentship of District Boards in which they would work with greater zeal. It is not plain what the President means by self-government suited to our conditions. He appears to have echoed the words of certain officers of Government and certain other Europeans who do not much wish the

advancement of the Indians. Vesting the people with the power to elect a member here and a member there will not amount to the grant of self-government. The representatives of the people should be fully and really associated with matters concerning the income, the expenditure and the progress of the country. Without this, self-government will be meaningless.

46. The Andhrapatrika, of the 22nd September, says:-

The Imperial Conference.

We feel gratified to learn that the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Shafi on India's representation at the Imperial Conference has been accepted by Lord Hardinge. We trust that the statesmen in England will approve of this resolution. Today will be a memorable day for the Indians for they are glad to learn that in the constitution of the British Empire they have equal rights with the Colonials.

58. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 15th September, also says:-

The war and the Indian warriors.

The Prowess and valour of the Indian soldier are famous and even the British soldier admits his devotion. Indian soldiers are most hard-working, capable of endurance, patient and appreciative and to-day the Mussalman soldiers, especially, are proverbial for obedience and loyalty.

Lord Kitchener, who had had experience of this, has given his important testimony in regard to this matter.

Lord Roberts was aware of this latent quality and he always referred to it in his army orders. The

Muhammadan soldier, whether belonging to Madras or to the Punjab, has fought victoriously and resolutely in the most terrible battles and has received a mark of the royal pleasure in the form of a medal. The speciality of the Indian troops is this:- In every situation and at all times they are loyal and obedient to their officers whose precious lives they prize more than their own. British officers from subaltern to Colonel acknowledge the courage and pluck of the Mussalmans, and it is a well-known fact that the English officers prefer the Mussalman soldier and generally employ him to do their work. The former are sympathetic and friendly and the latter loyal and faithful.

The present war has brought out this fact into bold relief and firmly established it. Now most English papers insert photographs of Indian soldiers and publish records of their brave deeds. These appear chiefly in illustrated papers. Even the people who formerly only knew Indians as natives now admit their worth and courage and collect the means for providing extras and comforts for the sick and wounded. English and French ladies nurse them in the hospitals and feed them with their own hands as they would their own brothers. What is this the fruit of? Facts readily supply the answer; the fruit of bravery and fidelity. Loyalty to the King will never go unrewarded.

59. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 17th September, says:

The crazy notion of self-Government.

Self-government is that form of rule by which political control is in the hands of the people. This insane notion was first engendered in the minds of our Hindu brethren who have been supported by a few

shortsighted Mussalmans. As this is an exceedingly delicate question it is incumbent upon every single individual not to meddle with it before carefully considering its advantages and disadvantages.

In the first place we should consider how many different races, creeds and nationalities there are in India and to what extent the aspirants to self-government can keep them contented.

Would that India were a country like South Africa, Canada or Australia inhabited by people of the same race and religion; for them our benign Government would have granted self-government before a demand for it could be made.

But India is a country inhabited by thousands of nationalities whose ideas and opinions are diametrically opposed to one another. The demand for self-government is therefore at once crude and crazy.

A contemporary the Mushriq has published a letter wherein by process of sound reasoning those desirous of self-government are held up to ridicule. He writes:- "Some people were so influenced by the reasonableness of the demands of the congress that they were prepared to spread sedition in the country. They began to throw bombs at officials and regarded lawlessness and crime as the way of rectitude. In another direction their brethren arose and demanded self-government. No matter how degraded or ruined the Mussalmans might be, no matter if mosques were demolished and temples erected in their place, they would be satisfied with self-government!"

The editor of the Jaridah proceeds to observe that it can be said without fear of contradiction that self-government for India would be productive of no appreciable benefit but rather of incalculable harm. Mussalmans especially would enjoy no freedom whatever. Equality would begone and existing comfort, convenience and contentment would have to be looked for with a lamp.

Our being opposed to self-government does not mean that we are inimical to our Hindu brethren; far from it. We simply wish to show what we have already established that self-government instead of conferring freedom upon India will prove injurious to it. The editor, in plain words, requests Mussalmans not to follow the Hindus in this respect telling that the British Government, whose blessings we have already clearly set forth, is the one that suits India.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 2ND OCTOBER 1915.

No. 40 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The Public Services Commission report.

8. Referring to the return to the Madras High Court of Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim after an absence of nearly three years on this Commission, the Hindu, of the 28th September, says:--"It is an instance of the colossal waste of public time and public money, and it shows with what little widsom India is governed, that a Commission like this has been supposed to be working for such a prodigiously long time with no tangible evidence of it in the shape of a report having yet seen the light of day. We think the report should be published without any further delay, and we cannot understand the sensitiveness which, under cover of the war, seeks to shirk its being published at the present time. 'Business as usual,' if it applies to anything, must be the rule of action in this case."

The Indian Civil Service.

13. In a leader on this subject, the Hindu, of the 1st October, writes:- "Exclusiveness is the dominant characteristic of the bureaucracy which rules India and a competent writer, himself a retired member

of the Indian Civil Service, has truly remarked that 'the criterion by which proposals will come to be approved or discarded will be, not so much the good of the governed as their effect on the prerogatives of the governors.' The comparative failure of attempts at reform, administrative and otherwise, in the past has been due to this spirit of intolerance of any measure which may even remotely diminish their authority or impair their prestige. The adamantine opposition set up by the service to proposals for widening the restricted sphere from which its members are chosen can, under the circumstances, excite no surprise. Ever jealous and wary as it is, it spreads its tentacles far and wide, it grasps every opportunity of advancing its interests and of preventing others from encroaching on its preserve.................The feeling of superiority and the superstition that Civilian servants are fit for any kind of work have had strange and calamitous results, one of them being the periodical addition to the cadre."

Vernacular Papers.

I. Foreign Politics.

24. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 24th September, says:- In this war every race in India has by the giving of life itself, or by the bestowal of wealth or by profession demonstrated its obedience and sympathy in a manner which needs no description. India has doubtless very frequently been tested and on every occasion it has given proof of its sympathy and affection.

A proof of Indian loyalty.

Indians are not aware of the principles on which the loan is being raised, nor of the benefit that will accrue therefrom to the banker. The rates of interest bankers are accustomed to, are not possible in Government loans. Nor does a banker exactly know whom he has given a loan, how he is going to recover it, but when it was notified in the Government Gazette that a loan of 4½ crores of rupees would be raised in India and only a very short time was fixed for the submission of applications, requests aggregating six crores of rupees or two crores in excess of the amount of the loan required were made.

The same thing occurred in England when a notification for a loan was issued at the beginning of the war. But there is difference between England and India. Bankers in England have been accustomed to such transactions for a century or a century and a half, and such incidences are of common occurrence; whereas this was the first occasion for India and that, too, at a critical juncture.

Therefore we congratulate the country and wish to point out to Government that although there may be in the minds of a few individuals of a particular nationality signs of revolutionary excitement, there can be no question of the admitted loyalty of our country.

The Government in response to the popular desire to assist in the war and to render some help to the empire, have devised this plan, that those who wish to subscribe to the loan amounts from Rs.100 to Rs.5,000 may

forward their applications to the Post Offices Savings' Bank which will issue to them Government promissory notes can be kept in safe custody at the Post Offices without payment of any fees. If a subscriber should desire to dispose of his notes at any time the Post office will undertake to seel them free of brokerage or fees.

The editor considers the plan a good one as it means good security for the money and at the same time sympathy with the Government. Applications will be received at the Post Offices up to the 31st October 1915. (sic).

India's true representation.

25. The Quami Report, of the 28th September, comments approvingly on the passing of a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mian Muhammad Shafi in the Imperial Legislative Council as to India's representation in the Imperial Council (Conference) and says:- Lord Hardinge's tenure of office has, in fact, been a period of freedom and enlightenment. But for the advent of this ill-starred war India would have assumed by now, more or less, its orginal and essential shape.

Deportation again.

41. Referring to the deportation of some persons in Bengal, the Bharati, of the 24th September, says:--It was in 1908 that some eminent patriots like Lala Lajpat Rai were deported and we have not heard of deportations after that. No details have come to hand

regarding the charges on which some people have now been deported. We hope the Government will soon publish the details on this subject for the information of the people. It is our humble opinion that it is not desirable to enforce the law of deportation at this juncture when the whole of India is submerged by the flood of its loyalty.

42. Referring to the attempt of Sir Fazulbai Kharimbai of Bombay to have a commercial congress in that city, the Swadesamitran, of the 25th September, dwells upon the necessity for such a congress in the following strain:--At present the commerce of India is wholly under the control of European merchants. These have an interest only in the import and export trade of this country, and yet it is they whom the Government consults if necessary. Though the internal trade and industrial activities in India are as important as the import and export trade, the Government does not pay much attention to the former. The European merchants have no sympathy or love for their Indian brethren. The rights and objects of the one class differ widely from those of the other. So a central institution like the congress now proposed to safeguard the interests of the commerce and industry of India is quite necessary The existence of such an institution will not only help the advancement of Indian commerce and industry, but also prevent the Government from ignoring them.

A commercial congress for India.

43. Referring, with satisfaction, to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Mahommed Shafi moved in the last meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference having been accepted by the Government, the Swadesamitran, of the 27th September, observes:- In communicating to the Council the fact that the Secretary of State for India has accepted the principle of this resolution, Lord Hardinge said that the Secretary of State has stated that the question of acting upon this resolution would depend upon the opinion of the Colonial Ministers. Now two questions arise and they are: (1) why should the representation of India in the Imperial Conference depend on the will of the Colonial Ministers, and (2) if a representative is allowed, who should represent India in the Conference? The Imperial Conference is conducted not only with reference to the rights of the Colonies, but to those of the whole British Empire. The head of this Empire is the British Government and not the Colonial Governments. So the duty of satisfying India and guarding her rights rests with the British Government and not with the Colonial Governments. If there is discontent in India on account of her not being allowed to have her representative in this Conference it is the British Government that will be responsible for the injurious results which may follow from it. As Lord Hardinge said that the military strength and commercial prosperity of Britain would suffer materially, in the absence of co-operation from India. So we cannot

India and the Imperial Conference.

understand what the Secretary of State meant when he said that India can have a representative in this Conference only if the Colonies are for it. This only shows the weakness of the British Government. It is always afraid to provoke the Colonies and ignores the effects of this attitude upon India. Coming to the question of who should represent India, we do not approve of the suggestion of the Viceroy that the Secretary of State can do it. Though the Secretary of State for India is in name a Minister for India, he can, as a matter of fact, represent only the interests of Britain and not those of India. He has never seen India and he does not know anything of the condition and aspirations of the Indians. This argument applies also in the case of the English officials in India. So the representative of India at this Conference, if one is allowed, should be a non-official Indian and we would suggest that the Viceroy may select one of the non-official members in the Imperial Legislative Council for this purpose.

45. Referring to the concluding portion of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council on the question of India being represented at the next Imperial Conference, the Andhra-patrika, of the 23rd September, asks:-- Is not the highest ideal of the Indians contained in these utterances of His Excellency? Do not these utterances raise in the minds of the Indians the hope that in a short time India will have equal rights with the self-governing dominions of the British Empire?

The Imperial Conference.

Writing on the same subject, the Andhrapatrika, of the 25th September, says:- There is a proposal in New Zealand to send to the Imperial Conference not only the Prime Minister and the other Ministers, but also the leader of the opposition in that colony. We trust that this proposal will succeed so that India may follow New Zealand and send to the Conference a representative elected by the people along with the official representative.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 9TH OCTOBER 1915.

No. 41 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

3. The Hindu, of the 7th October, writes:--"There is a consensus of opinion among the Indian journals as well as responsible Indian leaders throughout the country that His Excellency Lord Hardinge should add to the numerous proofs of his statesmanship and devotion to the interests of the people of this country by exercising the power of clemency in respect of those among the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case who have been sentenced to death. The whole country is in ardent expectation of such a benign act, and we venture to say that the circumstances of the case fully justify this hope on the part of the people. It is to be feared that the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on the subject of the Lahore conspirators at the last Legislative Council meeting was not calculated to make smooth the action of the Viceroy in the matter. His Honour's comparison of the Lahore accused with the Boer rebels under De Wet to the disadvantage and prejudice of the former will not carry conviction to dispassionate minds and his reference to the subject in the way he did was, to say the least, inopportune and infelicitous, when the matter of the capital sentences on the prisoners is under the consideration of the

Viceroy....................The offence of the Lahore conspirators, so far as it was aimed at the Government, did not go beyond the stage of criminal intention and preparation...................On the other hand, the Boer rebellion under De Wet was a well-organized and disciplined movement, and it was one which placed the Government in imminent peril. If the Boer rebels were sentenced to terms of imprisonment only for their crime, the case for a lesser sentence than that of death in the case of the Punjab conspirators seems to us to be overwhelming......................It is left to Lord Hardinge's sense of justice, generosity and humanity to deal with the matter on its merits, notwithstanding the usual howl on the part of a section of the Anglo-Indian press that no mercy should be shown to the condemned conspirators..............The vengeful spirit which once characterised the utterances of the Anglo-Indian press in matters relating to the people of the country seems still to dominate a section of it. It must be remembered that the Lahore conspiracy case was tried by a Special Tribunal and under a special procedure by which some of the valuable safeguards for the elucidation of the truth and the vindication of justice were withdrawn from the accused. The prisoners had not the benefit of publicity attaching to proceedings of courts of justice, of trial by a jury and of the most important right of appeal to a higher tribunal. The convictions rest entirely upon the uncorroborated evidence of accomplices which is a grave flaw in the proceedings, especially in the case of those who have

been sentenced to death. Having regard to these considerations, we hope that His Excellency Lord Hardinge will signalise his beneficent regime by an act of clemency in favour of those conspirators who have been condemned to the death penalty."

14. The Indian Patriot, of the 6th October, says:-

The Indian Civil Service.

"The Indian Civil Service is the most bitterly criticised of any institution on the face of the earth by any people; nothing comes more handy to the politician than to sally out against the Indian Civil Service. When an Indian bursts out against the service, it is generally attributed to the deep-seated feeling that his children are not allowed to compete for the service which preserve, in its own hands, all the power and privilege of authority............... Young men just above their 'teems' who are probably bad enough for the Home Service and not good enough for the Colonial are generally supposed to be drafted for the Indian Civil Service and placed in important positions of trust and responsibility, they learn more to depend upon the extensive powers, privileges and immunities attaching to that service than upon the art of governing well. Whip in hand they learn only to sit tight without acquiring the easy grace of an accomplished rider. There is, however, a silver lining. It is being realised that the Civil Service is adapting itself to the change. This impression must be maintained, and if the service is really clever and capable, as it claims to be, we have no doubt this impression will be maintained. The Indian Civil

Service is not without its admirers among Indian politicians, but when they clash with the aspirations of the people they are disliked."

16. In an article on this subject, the Indian patriot, of the 7th October, observes:--"The Ango-Indian, who pretents to know so much and to look at events from a higher altitude, has always some set arguments to advance against the realisation of popular aspirations...............This irresponsible spirit in dealing with the national feelings and aspirations is seen in the answer to the demand for fire-arms. Indians are not rich enough to have the luxury of a revolver ready for any use; neither do our education andmode of life inculcate in us any sporting spirit. When we ask for fire-arms, it is for self-protection; when we find that the Government have not the necessary organisation to protect us fRom the fatal shot of the dacoit, and when we feel that at any time a knock at the door may bring us face to face with a villain whose loaded rifle's muzzle will first touch the opener of the door ....The situation would have been very comic, indeed, but that dead bodies are falling down every day with the bullet of the dacoit within them. To some people the best protection against dacoits is internment of every one suspected by the police--and such a police! It is disheartening, indeed, that when a patient people who are being robbed and murdered ask for fire-arms for protection and when young men come forward to protect their heart and home and those of their neighbours

Dacoities and fire-arms.

at great personal sacrifice, and danger to life, any one should speak of internment! It would be a blind policy to keep back fire-arms from the Bengalee youths who are prepared to needlessly throw away their lives by rushing against bullets."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

41. The Swadesamitran, of the 29th September, says:-

The report of the Public Services Commission.

The Amrita Bazaar Patrika of Calcutta is said to have received a communication regarding the report from an English correspondent who speaks from a knowledge of the affairs. This paper says that, according to him, the majority of the Commissioners are against the Indians being given a larger share in the administration. They object to the Indians being allowed to participate in the administration of the country, except in minor and subordinate capacities, and they are very much against the idea of the Civil Service examination being held simultaneously in India and England. In fact, when the final report is published, it will be found that only a very small minority of the Commissioners are in favour of Indian aspirations and demands. The minds of the English people are now favourably disposed towards the Indians on account of the latter's heroic fighting at the front in this war and the fervent loyalty which they have displayed during the present crisis, and therefore, whatever may be the report of the Commissioners, the claims of India will never again receive a more fair and generous considera-

tion than at present.

While this paper writes like this, many English papers object to the publication of the report of the Commission on the ground that it will give room to controversy and much acrimonious discussion. But they forget that nothing prevents the report being altered in such a manner as to satisfy the Indians and avoid all discussion.

42. The Swadesamitran, of the 1st October, comments as follows upon the remarks made by the Madras Mail on the subject of swaraj for India:-

The Madras Mail and swaraj for India.

The Madras Mail objects to the establishment of a Parliament in India on the grounds that qualified electors will not be available here, as the number of educated people in this country is very small and even among them the Hindus preponderate over the Muhammadans and that there are not two political parties here as in England. But this paper does not evidently understand the real idea of those who demands swaraj for India. They do not want that a Parliament should be newly established in India. Their aim is only to enlarge the present Imperial Legislative Council into a Parliament for India, at the same time broadening its basis by reviving village panchayats and making each unit of local self-government elect its representatives for the unit above it. There is no necessity whatever for all the electors to English-educated men. Even the argument about the absence of political parties in India cannot stand, as parties are disappearing even in England and at present the Government is being conducted by a body consisting of representatives from both the

parties. The Madras Mail says that the establishment of a Parliament in India will result in her ruin. Is India a prosperous and contented country now when she has no Parliament? Are there no grievances for the Indians under the rule of a Civilian bureaucracy? Even if there are grievances under a Parliamentary rule, they will be caused by our own countrymen and not by foreigners. It was stated by Mr. Campbell Bannerman that a good government can never be a proper substitute for swaraj. So swaraj is bound to be better than a bureaucratic government.

43. The Swadesamitran, of the 1st October, reproduces

The Public Safety Regulation.

an article from the Habdul Madin, a Muhammadan paper in Calcutta, in which exception is taken to the rigorous way in which the Public Safety Regulation is being enforced in Bengal and it is pointed out that the aim of the Government can be accomplished well enough by maintaining a strict watch over the movements of those whom it suspects to be disloyal and that it is a waste of public money to confine these people in different places and pay an allowance for their maintenance.

62. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 30th September, says:-

Lord Hardinge the Viceroy.

Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, will soon be returning to England. At this critical time with the world plunged into universal war His Excellency has, in many ways, made the lot of the people of India easier. To a certain extent, he has shown consideration to their every demand. He is ever mindful of the welfare of the people. There is no doubt that

His Excellency's Lieutenant-Governors and Commissioners are men of noble character for whom the people entertain profound affection.

The conspiracies rife in Bengal, the nefarious schemes for spreading discontent in India, of a certain gang of ill-natured and vicious persons educated in America, who circulate leaflets on liberty with a view to bringing about a revolution and also the attempts of some silly speakers to besmirch the loyalty of this country by their inflammatory lectures and speeches, have been effectually dealt with; thanks to His Excellency's excellent statesmanship and to the zeal of his capable coadjutors.

His Excellency's sagacity, honesty, devotion to duty, genuine kindness and more especially his liberal policy have endeared him to every individual in this country. His Excellency is a true friend, sympathiser and counsellor of India, and Indians will never forget, as long as they live, his kindnesses.

The editor adds, "We hope that His Excellency will, even after he has left India, continue to entertain the same parental affection for her and that he will always bear her welfare in mind.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16TH OCTOBER 1915.

No. 42 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

8. The Hindu, of the 12th October, states:-- "We learn from a London correspondent that the Public Services Commission report, which is distinctly of a retrograde character and is generally against Indian popular claims and aspirations, is not to be published just now to the outside world, but copies of the same are to be sent to the Government of

The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service.

13. The Hindu, of the 14th October, writes:--"A Reuter's telegram tells us that in the House of Lords, on the 12th October, Lord Islington introduced a Bill enabling persons during the war and for two years afterwards to be appointed or admitted to the Indian Civil Service without examination. This news will be received with much misgiving throughout the country.......................It is a matter of common knowledge that the conservative section of Anglo-Indian opinion looks down with disfavour upon competitive examinations and also the system of symultaneous

examinations in England and in India for recruitment to the Civil Service...............Notwithstanding the war, we think there are much better means of procuring the required number of competent recruits for the Civil Service than the sweeping provision contained in the Bill before the House of Lords. If the examination for the Civil Service cannot now be held in England, it can as well be held in India. It cannot be imagined that men to occupy the post of Civil Servants in India are to be picked in the streets of the cities in Great Britain. With the increasing demand for self-government or Home Rule in India, it behoves the Government to be cautious in introducing utterly archaic and reactionary schemes of administration......................If Lord Islington's Bill foreshadows the abolition of the Indian Civil Service, we feel bound to say that there would be very little opposition to it. But as a means of paving the way for the recruitment of the Civil Service, to abolish examinations is a most retrograde step, absolutely fatal alike to sound administration as to the fostering of indigenous talent."

Writing on this subject the New India, of the 18th October, says:--"The Bill introduced by Lord Islington to suspend the open competition for recruitment to the Indian Civil Service gives the Government a unique opportunity to do an act of justice to the people of India................While the Bill thus gives the Government of India a unique opportunity to herald the new 'angle of vision,' references to its aims in semi-official quarters lends support to the view that all that is now aimed at is to import Civilians without their requiring to qualify themselves for it by an open test of their general ability.

"If this view is correct, we are afraid the Government is now engaged in the task of adding insult to injury. If the appointments should, as usual, be made in England, we shall not be surprised to find few or no Indians in the fortunate list. What is equally harmful, the Civil Service may get men of third-rate ability, as we now do in the Educational Service. Thus the claims of Indians will be ignored and the administration of the country will be saddled with the heavy bill of maintaining less efficient officers. That, we confess, seems to us to be the more probable result of the proposed Bill. It is hardly necessary to emphasise the injustice which such an arrangement will introduce...........The Bill is thus fraught with very evil consequences, and Indian opinion should speak out distinctly against it unless the Government comes forwatd with the promise that advantage will be taken of it to do justice to the people of this country."

The Indian Patriot, of the 15th October, remarks:- "We consider it a great mistake that, at a time when controversies are hushed, an unnecessary grievance should be sprung upon the Indian public. The suspension of the competition examination means, we suppose, irresponsible selection of young men probably shirkers, who would prefer going to India to rule than to Flanders to fight ....Anxiety is felt for the fate of our young men who, spending large sums of money, are in England preparing themselves for the competitive examination. It was a gross blunder to have sprung this surprise on the Indian mind."

29. para.

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

30. In expressing its satisfaction at the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Shafi

India and the Imperial Conference.

brought forward in the Imperial Legislative Council, that India should be represented in the Imperial Conference, having been accepted by the Government, the Vaisyamitran, of the 27th September, says that it will be no good if it is an official that is to represent India and that this person should be a non-official Indian having a thorough knowledge and experience of this country.

33. The Swadesamitran, of the 7th October, is surprised at the lull in the activity of the

Muhammadan activity in India.

Muhammadans regarding many important questions affecting them and exhorts them to bestir themselves and see that the Muslim University also becomes an accomplished fact before Lord Hardinge leaves the Indian shores.

35. The Swadesamitran, of the 9th October, takes exception to the proposal of appointing Civilians

The appointment of new Civilians in Bengal.

to seven out of the eight new districts to be formed in Bengal and says:--This proposal has come as a surprise upon the Indians, especially at this time when the Government is economising expenditure on all heads owing to the war. The Public Services Commission has not yet sent in its report and it will not be wise on the

part of the Government to increase the number of Civilians before this report is published. According to present statistics, the Indians, who are the permanent inhabitants of this country and who have always been obedient to law and authority, have a claim only on 12½ per cent. of the appointments under Government. This state of affairs has not changed though the Indians have been steadily improving in education and capacity. The fact that a religious University, which was opposed by the University Commission thirteen years ago, has been legally sanctioned now shows that the Government of India realises the progress of the Indian community in every respect. If, in spite of this change, the Indians are not given the higher appointments under Government, it will create discontent in the minds of the Indians.

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29. Referring to the decision come to at the Railway Conference recently held at Simla that

Railways in India.

Christian Missionaries should no longer be given free passes on the Railways in India, the Swadesamitran, of the 6th Oztober, observes:- It is rather curious that it took such a long time for the Railway officials to realise that they are not justified in utilising the money contributed in the main by Hindus and Muhammadans for the benefit of Christian Missionaries. Though the Railway Companies in India are private concerns, they are bount to safeguard the interests of the people of this

country, as the Government of India guarantees to indemnify them for any loss which they may sustain and the money at the disposal of that Government is the money of the people. The contract made by the East Indian Railway Company with the Government will soon expire, and we hope the terms of the new contract with this company will be discussed by the Imperial Legislative Council before they are approved by the Government of India.

Indians in the Fiji Islands.

44. Referring to the disabilities of the Indians in the Fiji islands in the matter of their eligibility to vote and of facilities for their education, the Andhrapatrika, of the 13th October, says:- It is very much to be regretted that such a state of things exists in the British Colonies which ow their prosperity to Indian labour. The Governor of the Fiji Islands is appointed by the English Parliament. If the latter wishes, it can ameliorate the condition of our countrymen there. We ~~hopp~~ hope that Lord Hardinge will interfere in the matter and do us justice.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD OCTOBER 1915.

No. 43 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(D) Education.

Indian students in England.

5. The Hindu, of the 21st October, remarks:--"The report of the sub-committee of the London Advisory Committee for Indian students has now been presented, though unfortunately the text of it is not yet before us. Attached to it is the official reply of the Secretary of State with comments upon the various recommendations. It would have been obviously wiser to postpone a consideration of the question till after the war, when it is to be hoped many of the underlying causes of the present disabilitis of Indians in England may have disappeared, but curiously the only point in the whole question which the Secretary of State has deemed it appropriate to defer the discussion of is the one which would appear to most people to be at all urgent. This is the admission of Indians to the Officers' Training Corps in the Universities. This is a question which is obviously of immediate importance in regard to the war. ~~Indian students are anxious to serve the cause of the Empire in this present~~ war, a good many of them Indian students are nanxious to serve the cause

of the Empire in this present war, a good many of them are so serving in various capacities; but they feel that the old ban of race-prejudice operates against their being of as much use as they would like ....If, however, the Secretary of State's pussillanimous procrastination till after the war of a question which is vitally connected with the war is a fair sample of the new way of looking at things Indian, we are led to the painful conclusion that the 'new angle of vision' is not a whit less myopic than the old."

(k) General.

The Indian Civil Service.

11. The Hindu, of the 20th October, writes:- "There are thirteen candidates who are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the necessary marks in the recent examination to entitle them to the offer of appointments in the Indian, Home and Civil Services..................The shortness shows indeed that there is not a sufficient number of competent candidates in England who are desirous of competing for the examination. The remedy is not indeed the retrograde and ill-conceived temporary abolition of the text, which will only have the effect of dumping on India men of very inferior attainments and calibre. If the high standard which the Indian Civil Service sets for itself should be maintained, the only alternative is to carry down the examination to India and see how many Indians of the required qualifications could be obtained before entrants are allowed by the

back door of nomination. Instead of following this straight course, we are threatened with the temporary abolition of the examination--a step which makes people doubt whether really there has been any change for the better in the angle of vision in responsible quarters in England."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

The Lahore conspiracy case.

24. According to the Yogakshemam, of the 15th October, several papers are of opinion that, compared with the sentences passed on the South African traitors, those in the Lahore conspiracy case were very severe and inconsistent with British justice.

(k) General.

Swaraj.

34. The Lokopakari, of the 11th October, observes:- The Anglo-Indians object to the grant of swaraj to India and say that she will not be fit to have it till her distinctions of caste are eradicated and she becomes perfect in every respect. No country in the world can be said to be perfect, and this is the case even with England, which is thought to be the most civilised country. Women have not yet been given privileges there and religious differences have led to much strife. The disturbances connected with the grant of Home Rule for Ireland have been caused only by these differences. The unjust way in which all

the self-governing British Colonies treat the Indians who are British subjects, will make one to think that they are uncivilised countries. Considering all these, India can be said to be better than the British Colonies in all respects. As the Indians are by nature submissive, loyal and contented, the Anglo-Indians are not all justified in objecting to the grant of swaraj to the Indians.

35. The Lokopakari, of the 11th October, says:- The three things which are now essentially required for the war are men, ammunition and money, and if our Government can have all these three in abundance, there is no doubt of its coming out victorious in this war. India is in a position to supply all these three items. She can supply ten million warriors in the least and all the foundries here can manufacture ammunition in abundance, while the Ruling Princes can render pecuniary assistance to an unlimited extent. Though this is so, our Government has not availed itself fully of the resources of India in this war. This is causing dissatisfaction to the Indians. In England, a number of soldiers are employed in manufacturing ammunition. As a large number of men are now required at the front, the soldiers now manufacturing ammunition may be sent there and Indians employed in their place. The Indian workmen will be satisfied with smaller wages, while, at the same time, they are not behind the workmen of other countries in the matter of skill. The Indians are anxious to be of as much use to the Government as possible in this war, and it is the duty of the Government to utilise their services and satisfy them.

India and the war.

36. The Saiphul Islam, of the 13th October, reproduces the comments of the Amrita Bazaar Patrika, on this subject, extracted by the Swadesamitran of the 29th September, and abstracted in paragraph 41 on page 1748 of Report No. 41 of 1915.

The report of the Public Service Commission.

The Swadesamitran, of the 13th October, observes:- We learn from the Hindu that the report of the Public Service Commission will be sent to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments for their opinion and that on receipt of these opinions, the Secretary of State will pass his orders that on receipt of these opinions, the Secretary of State will pass his orders and publish the whole file. As there is a rumour that this report is not favourable to the Indians, it will do no good to publish it after the Government of India and the Provincial Governments have had their say on it. It should be published when it is sent to these Governments for opinion, and it is only then that the people will have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on it, so that the views of the Imperial and Provincial Governments and those of the people will reach the Secretary of State at the same time. If, on the other hand, the views of the Governments alone reach him, his final orders may not be favourable to the Indians, as he has no experience of Indian affairs and as Lord Islington, who was the President of the Commission, is his assistant. If this is to happen, it would be better not to publish the report at all, as stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar in the Imperial Legislative Council. So our people should agitate for this report being published for their information, when it is sent down for the views of the Governments in India.

39. The Vaisyamitran, of the 11th October, reports the Modern Review to have written as follows:

The Colonials in India.

"Of the subjects of the colonies under the British Empire, 67 persons are employed under our Government in India. It is quite reasonable to expect that either all these should ~~have~~ leave India or the Indians should be given the right of entering the colonies freely and settling there. We know that there are numerous arrogant Englishmen who hate Indians. So, why should their number be increased by men of other countries being added to it? Six of them are in the Educational Department. If these have the same principles as their brother Colonials, their association will do no good to the Indian students and therefore they are not fit for the position occupied by them. Two are in the Ecclesiastical Department. To what sect of Christianity do they belong and what are they preaching about."

40. Referring to the Bill brought forward by Lord Islington in the House of Lords for suspending the Civil Service Examination in England during the period of the war and two years thereafter and choosing candidates for this service by selection, the Swadesamitran, of the 14th October, says;- This Bill, if passed, is sure to cause dissatisfaction and disappointment in this country, especially to the Indians who qualify themselves for the Indian Civil Service. In the days when India was being ruled by the East India Company, young men belonging to families known to or related to the Ministers and other high officials in England were nominated to the Indian Civil Service and

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

sent out to this country, after a training in the Haileybury College. It was in 1853 that the Parliament, realising that in this system, the nominations were based on recommendation and not upon capacity, which was not fair and conducive to efficient administration, decided to have a competitive examination to choose candidates for the Indian Civil Service and this resolution was put into effect in 1861. Even before this, as all nominations to the Indian Civil Service were made only in England and as efficient Indians had no opportunity of getting into it, the Parliament declared as early as 1833 that no one should be prevented from getting any appointment in India by reason of nationality, race or colour. But this declaration was not given effect to immediately. The Indians had to get a share of the appointments in India little by little, by constant agitation through their associations and in Parliament and they have not yet secured an equal position. The attempt of the Indians to get equal opportunities of getting into the Civil Service with the Englishmen is still going on. It is, therefore, strange that at this juncture, a proposal should be made to do away with the competitive examination, which has existed for the last sixty years, and give the power of nominating efficient people in England to the Civil Service Commissioners. As it is very few Indians proceed to England with great difficulty and get into the Civil Service by passing the examination and a demand is being made to hold this examination simultaneously in India. If, at this juncture, the examination is abolished even in England, it is sure to lead to a further reduction in the small number of Indians, who now get into this service. The only explanation for the introduction of this Bill can be the scarcity of capable

men in England to compete for this examination on account of a large number of people proceeding to the front. But we do not think that the abolition of the Civil Service Examination is the only remedy for it. The stringency of the test may be reduced. Apart from this, why should not the present opportunity be taken advantage of to allow a larger number of Indians to get into the Civil Service? It cannot be said that British officials nominated without undergoing any examination will be more efficient than Indians who are tested by an examination and in other ways before selection. It is regrettable that the very gentleman, who was the President of a Commission to inquire into the possibility of employing Indians in the Civil Service on a larger scale, should have brought forward this Bill. The introduction of this measure does not seem to be compatible with the principle that no contentious legislation should be undertaken during the present war.

In raising its voice against this Bill, the Lokopakari, of the 18th October, observes:- If a sufficient number of Englishmen are not now available to appear for the Civil Service Examination, the number of men in the Provincial Civil Service in India may be increased temporarily and these may be given some of the appointments hitherto held by the Civil Servants. The Indians in the Provincial Service have proved themselves to be in no way inferior to the European Civilians. So the introduction of this measure only shows the want of sympathy for India on the part of the Secretary of State. What can he do? He has never seen India, nor does he know the aspirations of the Indians. He belongs to the

Conservative Party. That he has no sympathy whatever for the Indians is clear from his reply to the deputation that waited upon him in connection with female education in India. So, our Government should remove him and appoint in his place one having experience of Indian affairs and sympathy for the Indians.

Indian Volunteers.

43. The Lokopakari, of the 18th October, ~~objects to the proposal to co~~ has a leaderette advocating the enlistment of Indians as Volunteers, in the course of which it expresses its surprise that while a number of Panchama Christians, which hat and boot, having no edudation or status, whatever, are enlisted as Volunteers, the Indians, who are anxiously expecting to have self-government for their country, are denied this privilege.

The Indian Civil Service.

45. The Andhrapatrika, of the 15th October, refers to the proposal to abolish the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service during the war and for two years thereafter, and observes:- The Indian Civil Service examination affords only a limited scope for the Indians getting highet appointments. If even that is abolished and Indian Civil Servants are nominated by the ministers for however short a period, the result can only be more disadvantageous to the Indians.

Military training.

46. Writing on the subject of military training for the Indians, the Andhrapatrika, of the 13th October, says:- We can emphatically assert that it is the bounden

duty of the Government to relax the rigour of the Arms Act, to enlist the Indians in the Volunteer Corps, to give them military training, and save them from the outrages of the dacoits.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH OCTOBER 1915.

No. 44 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

The abolition of competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Servide.

7. The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 20th October, writes:- "The war has brought us many surprises but Lord Islington's proposal beats them all hollow. We wonder by what subtle process of reasoning his Lordship has come to the conclusion that the Indian Civil Service should at once be thrown open to anybody who may choose to walk in, without any test or restriction. No desperate situation has arisen to call for so extra-ordinary a step......................His proposal, if given effect to, will have no other effect than detracting from the efficiency and the high reputation which the Indian Civil Service deservedly enjoys. Besides its being calculated to lower its dignity, the step which Lord Islington proposes to take is a distinct and un-deserved hardship to the present members of the service who have had to undergo one of the stiffest examina-tions to prove their fitness, and who are now called upon to hobnob with persons who may be the least fit to claim equal rank with them.................We trust wiser counsels will prevail and Lord Islington will be

induced to drop a proposal which has no other merit to recommend it than its extreme novelty and the air of the eighteenth century which it suggests."

The Hindu, of the 29th October, observes:- "The manner in which the Civil Service Bill was passed through Parliament and the burking of the report of the Public Service Commission on the obviously inadequate ground of avoiding controversy, is bound to give rise to unpleasant impressions in this country which expects that as the result of the 'new angle of vision' more confidence will subsist between the people and the Government of this land. Yet the authorities have chosen to get their arrangements completed behind our backs as though they feared that these arrangements would not stand the test of popular scrutiny in this country. Is this solicitude on behalf of the immaculate 'heaven-born service' due, we may ask, to a conviction that the sacred mysteries of that Service ought not to be profaned by the gaze of the vulgar multitude? It is difficult otherwise to account for the way in which India has been mystified in regard to the new arrangements for the recruitments to the Indian Civil Service."

8. The Hindu, of the 25th October, writes:--"We have to record, with the deepest regret, the intelligence of the death of Sir Henry Cotton, one of the most warm-hearted and enlightened Englishmen that ever lived. He was a true friend of India who understood and sympathised with her people and her institutions as very few Englishmen have done, and laboured, in the course of a strenuous

The late Sir Henry Cotton.

and well-spent life, for her advancement and welfare. He was of the band of three Englishmen (A.O. Hume, Sir Hentry Cotton and Sir William Wedderburn) who have done inestimable services to this country, and who, though Members of the Indian Civil Service, have not hesitated to break through the bureaucratic traditions of that Service and to devote their energies and great talents in obtaining for India, the land of their adoption, even-handed justice and a liberal and progressive Government."

The Indian Patriot, of the 25th October, observes:- "The news of the death of Sir Henry Cotton will be received with the deepest grief throughout India by every section of people.............He was beloved of India to which he had rendered invaluable service and which he loved with all his heart. The only all-India position which he filled was as President of the National Congress; but he had been known throughout India, since Lord Ripon's time, as a sympathetic and loving friend of India, and Indians..................He never spared himself in his work for India, and very often his own countrymen, the members of his own service, treated him with the utmost intolerance. His broad humanity enabled him to perceive in his later life the errors of his official career; and in his book, recently published, he has told us how little he realised his responsibilities as a Young Magistrate exercising large powers......... It is sad to think that the void left by Sir Henry's death will not for long be adequately filled and that there is none to take up the unique work which he was doing with an unselfishness which has characterised his devotion to India and her people. He was a brilliant example of sympathy for the people among whom he lived so long, and of sacrifice for their sake."

9. <u>India--a nuisance</u>. (Second para)

Writing on this subject, the Hindu, of the 29th October, says:--"It is a curious fact that while the capacity for usefulness of the press in any country is strictly limited, its scope for mischief is absolutely boundless..............In the course of exploitation of this fruitful vein of wealth, one let us remember which is immediately convertible into terms of cash, the Gutter Press of England has been assiduous in its search for victims to attack. Thus it has been engaged for many months past in an attempt to discredit Great Britain in the sight of the Allies by belittling and ridiculing the share that she has hitherto taken in the war................It is not surprising that a press of such mentality and such ideals should seek to single out India as the latest victim for its widely-appreciated mud slinging performances............. To turn to the article in question its nature may be judged from the following quotation:- 'India from the point of view of the ardent Imperialist,' says the Morning Post, has always been something of an excrescence and, to speak plainly, a nuisance...................... Lest the sudden descent of India from the 'Jewel of the British Crown' to the position of an excrescence and a nuisance may be too abrupt even for the copper-lined stomachs of its readers, the Morning Post is prepared graciously to admit 'that mighty influences have arisen to thaw the estrangement that keeps India and Britain-beyond-seast apart.'...................Yet an article of this character is allowed to reach hundreds of thousands of ignorant Englishmen whose only information about India is gathered from such sources. We shall not attempt

to defend ourselves from the insinuations of the Morning Post. They require no reply, but it is undoubtedly the duty of the Government in England to see that such vilifications of the Indian people are stopped unless they wish to raise a storm in this country. Surely there must be something strangely defective in the laws of England which permit with impunity such attempts to break up the solidarity of the empire as they permitted the attempts to create dissensions among the Allies, and yet shoot a poor devil of a German whose misdirected patriotism has led him into the paths of espionage. The larger offence must in reason carry the larger punishment and yet the proprietors of the Morning Post are left free to batten on its vile outpourings."

13. The Indian Patriot, of the 30th October, observes:-

The Secretary of State for India and the Indian Civil Service.

"Mr. Chamberlain gave the Civil Servants who are to come out to India appropriate advice as to how they should conduct themselves in their relations with the people of this country. Mr. Chamberlain is speaking at a time when, as everybody recognises, there is need for changing the manner and the attitude which Civil Servants have been accustomed to assume in the past. The relations between them and the people are not the same now as they were before.................The average Civil Servant remains what he was in the time of Munro, Malcolm and Sleeman. If there has been any change, it has been for the worse..................For the modern Civil Servant there is no need to do more than would satisfy his superiors. This he does more by writing excellent reports than by establishing acceptable relations with the people. Popular opinion is not his

opinion, nor is it that of the Government which he serves. The reforms introduced by Lord Morley have considerably changed these relations, but the Civil Servant has not been able to rise to the needs of the changed situation. The sense of power, the haughty air, the contemotuous indifference to the feelings of those with whom he deals are there distributed in different degrees among different men. We in our experience in Madras, in our intercourse with the highest in the land, fail to realise the heavenly attributes which some members of the Civil Service claim and behave as if they possess them in the mufassal, and the offence they cause to many who resort to them................If a Collector wants anything to be done by the people he has to get round the Tahsildar and the Deputy Collector. Without the latter's influence it is impossible for him to do anything which lies beyond the sphere of his authority ....As we have stated, personal influence it is impossible for him to do anything which lies beyond the sphere of his authority.............As we have stated, personal influence they never cared for, because they never felt it was necessary for them. When any emergency arose, they had their Indian subordinates to manage it. While these had the trouble and responsibility their English masters got the credit for what they did. But it would become increasingly difficult in the future to have things done by others and gain the credit for doing it. Nothing goes wrong anywhere now, not because of the cleverness of the English Collector, but because of the loyalty and sense of duty of his Indian subordinates. It will, however, become increasingly difficult to reconcile Indian subordinates to a position of inferior subordination.........................

It is now impossible for any official, however powerful, to tyrannise over people of the most distant and most isolated parts. The average Civil Servant still lives exactly in the world which he found when he set his foot on Indian soil. It is his inability to move with the times and to appreciate the changes which have taken place that makes him unpopular with educated Indians. In our opinion, there is no excuse for any Indian Civil Servant to become unpopular. He seldom becomes unpopular by failure in the performance of his duties. But, as Mr. Chamberlain said, it is not merely the work done that counts, but the manner of doing it, not only the manner of doing it, but also the manner of treating people. It is in respect of this that the majority of Civil Servants have to be constantly reminded of their duty."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(d) Education.

23. The Sasilekha, of the 22nd October, says:- The British Government, who have pledged themselves not to have anything to do with the religions of the Indians, do help the Missionaries who abuse the religion of the Hindus, Readers of newspapers are well aware of the misery caused to parents by their innocent sons reading in Christian schools, being converted to Christianity. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has urged on the Government the necessity for providing

Christian teaching in schools.

that boys reading in Christian schools receiving grants from the Government should not be compelled to attend the Bible classes. We are of opinion that a conscience clause like the one proposed by the Honourable Member should be introduced at an early date.

31. The Swadesamitran, of the 21st October, reproduces the comments of the Bengalee of Calcutta on this Bill.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 22nd October, also raises its voice against the provisions of this Bill and suggests that the full text of the Bill may be published in India, so as to remove the apprehension in the minds of the people of this country that it will be greatly prejudicial to them.

33. In expressing its regret at the unsatisfactory reply of the Secretary of State for India to the deputation that waited upon him in connection with the advancement of female education in this country, the Swadesamitran, of the 23rd October, strongly protests against Sir C. Sankaran Nair having been referred to by Mr. Chamberlain as a "native," and adds:- To call a person of Sir Sankaran Nair's capability and position as "a native" is an insult, not only to him but to the whole Indian community. Even the word "gentleman" was not added after this word. How would Mr. Chamberlain and other Englishmen have felt, if he had

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the Indians.

been called a "native" by an Indian at a meeting in London? We wish a question is asked about this in the House of Commons. The time has gone when the Indians were regarded as being inferior to Englishmen. The former are now striving to become equal to the latter. So the insulting reference to the Indians as "natives", as if they have no country or name of their own, is tantamount to insulting the Englishmen themselves.

District Conferences.

34. The Swadesamitran, of the 25th October, expresses its satisfaction at the District Conferences being attended by the officials of the district and the villagers and the industrial classes taking an active interest in these conferences.

Referring to the proceedings of the Tanjore District Conference, the Hindu Nesan, of the 26th October, observes:- Though the English education and association with Englishmen have broadened our views and enabled us to realise that we are one nation, we do not agree with our rulers in many respects. The acts of the authorities done with the best of intentions appear to our people to be capable of producing harm. We cannot yet say that our rulers too have realised all the aspirations of our people. In the beginning, the authorities did look with a suspicious eye on the congress and conferences held by the people. We cannot forget that these were once described as institutions run by a few English-educated vakils and teachers and as having no popular basis. But those days are gone and the Government has begun to understand the ideas of the people and the latter are also beginning to understand the Government. This is evidenced by the fact that the congress and conferences held by the people are no longer looked upon with suspicion and disfavour by the authorities.

39. In commenting on the death of Sir H. Cotton,

Sir Henry Cotton.

the Andhrapatrika, of the 25th October says:--Our English rulers may be divided into two classes:--(1) Those who, having served in India and returned to England with great wealth and large pensions, never more think about India, or work, if at all they work in connexion with India, to India's detriment. Sir John Rees may be cited as an example of this class of persons. (2) Those who, after having returned home, do as much good as possible to the country whose salt they have eaten. Sir H. Cotton is such a man. Those who have read his "New India" can form an idea of how much he loved India and sympathised with her aspirations. When the British rulers of India have gone wrong and created discontent in the minds of the people, great men like Sir H. Cotton, Sir W. Wedderburn, Mr. Hume, Lord Hardinge have rendered very great service to the country by stimulating and fostering the loyalty of the people to the British throne.

41. Referring to Lord Islington's Bill providing for

The Civil Service Examinations.

the temporary abolition of the Civil Service Examinations, the Andhrapatrika, of the 29th October, says:- It will be well if the Bill be published in India and the remarks of the people invited on it. It is not a wise policy to pass it in England without publishing the clauses of the Bill in India. It is no doubt true that the war has necessitated its introduction. But it is to be regretted that when

an opportunity has offered itself, the Government does not give the Indians a greater share in the higher appointments. But the Indians are grateful to Lord Islington for his promise to accord even treatment to both the Europeans and the Indians that wish to enter the Civil Service during the temporary period.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER 1915.

No. 45 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

How can India help England?

37. Referring to a suggestion said to have been made by the Capital, an Anglo-Indian paper of Calcutta, that the best way in which India can help England at this juncture is to purchase, in as as large quantities as possible, goods manufactured in Britain and thus help the free flow of money into that country, the Swadesamitran, of the 30th October observes:- It is no doubt true that, if we increase the profits of the British artisans and merchants, the economic condition of Britain will become stronger and help her to carry on this war well. But this suggestion should be considered with another proposal. If the economic condition of India also improves, the strength of the British Empire will be increased still further. So the Indians will do well to improve their industries and trade and thus prevent their country becoming a victim to famine and disease. It is very necessary that the Indians should see that they are not a burden upon the British in this time of war. The best way in which they can do so is to work for the advancement of their industries and trade in all possible ways.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

39. Referring to the passing of this Bill by the House of Lords, the Swadesamitran, of the 2nd November, hopes that the House of Commons at least will consider the claims of the Indians and modify the provisions of the Bill in such a way as to make it favourable to the Indians.

Indentured labour.

43. The Andhrapatrika, of the 30th October, says:-

That the system of indentured labour should still be allowed to exist is a stain on the self-respect of the world as well as on our own. The agents of foreign capitalists, who are men only in name, are on the look out in India for ignorant men who can be easily influenced. When they come across such men, they hold out high but false hopes to them and prevail upon them to leave this country. For each such man sent out to serve in foreign countries under the system of indentured labour, the agents are paid a sum of Rs.25/- The Cooly so emigrating finds himself at the mercy of his master till the expiry of his term. It is a violation to humanity that men should create such conditions of existence. Mr. Gandhi, than whom there is no better man who can speak with authority on the subject, states that the system of indentured labour should be abolished altogether. He asks what the result will be of importing 40 women to a place where there are 60 men. Such an arrangement will be subversive of all morals. Mother India is vast enough to protect any number of such coolies in her own bosom. Under such circumstances,

it is most sinful to sacrifice our brothers and sisters to this vicious system. We trust that the English people who are sacrificing their everything in order to uphold the independence of small States, and who abolished slavery long ages ago, will help to ameliorate our present condition by doing away with the system of indentured labour.

The report of the Public Services Commission.

44. With reference to the fact that the report of the Public Services Commission will not be published until after the close of the war, the Andhrapatrika, of the 30th October, suggests that for the same reason for which it is not published during the war, it should not be sent to the Local Governments for opinion. It says that if it be so sent, and the Local Governments express their opinions on it before it is reviewed by the people, no room will be left for its further amendment. Again it is not known what changes the war is going to effect on the opinions of the rulers. The paper opines that, under such circumstances, it is sheer injustice to call for the opinions of the Local Governments on the report during the war.

Military training to Indians.

45. Referring to the message of His Imperial Majesty King George V to his subjects, the Andhraprakasika of the 27th October, regrets that the Indians have not been enabled to respond to it by going to the war front in large numbers, and fighting the enemy. It suggests thatthe Indians also should be given military training, and appointed to suitable posts in the military service.

The Andhraprakasika, of the 30th October, refers to the help rendered to General Botha in South Africa by the Indians in quelling the recent rebellion there against the British Government, and says that this is an instance in point to show that, if the Indians are given an opportunity to serve in the army, they will acquit themselves most creditably. The opinion that they are unfit for military service is wrong. Had the Indians been enlisted in the army, there would have been no lack of soldiers in the war front as now. The paper hopes that His Imperial Majesty will take this matter into his consideration and issue orders for the formation of an army of Indians in the near future.

47. Referring to the notification of the Secretary of State for India that the examination usually held in England for recruiting officers to the Police Department in India, will not be held in 1916 the Andhrapatrika, of the 2nd November, says:- Even when there is the competitive examination, we are not getting very efficient officers for the department. But if the examination is abolished and the authorities only nominate police officers, the matters will grow worse. Again the Secretary of State says that it is at present not possible to lay down the principles on which the nominations will be made. It is to be regretted that even on occasions like the present one, the rulers do not afford greater facilities for the sons of India to enter the department. It is strange that the Indians who have earned a name for their bravery at the war front, are deemed unfit for high posts in the Police Department.

Indians and the Police department.

48. The Andhrapatrika, of the 3rd November, wonders that the Press Censor and the Minister of South Africa have refused to publish to the world particulars of the assistance rendered by the Indians in South Africa in putting down an insurrection in that country against the British. But it feels highly gratified that General Botha has directed the publication, and has thus justified its belief that the Europeans in South Africa will not dislike the idea of the Indians helping them in defending their country.

South Africa.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 13TH NOVEMBER 1915.

No. 46 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

48. The Swadesamitran, of the 3rd November, observes:-

Taxation without representation.

In every country in which the Government is conducted according to the wishes of the people, the imposition of any tax by the Government without the consent of the popular representatives is prohibited. The taxes paid by the people are spend by those conducting the Government on purposes which are necessary for the administration of the country. So when those conducting the Government are different from those who pay the taxes, it is tantamount to one man receiving and spending the money of another. If I take your money and spend it, it will never be possible for me to do so as you would like it and as would be convenient for you. So when people pay money as taxes, they should have the right to control its expenditure. As it may not be possible for all people to meet in one place and come to a decision, they should make their representatives do this business. This is what is being done in Britain. The fundamental rule of every good Government that there should be no

taxation without representation was laid down in England in the very beginning and it is now being followed in every civilised country. Let us see how far it is followed in India. Excepting the assessment on land, every tax is levied in India, only after it is legally sanctioned by the Imperial Legislative Council. So every new tax is levied only with the consent of the Legislative Council. But in these Councils, the popular representatives are not in the majority and they do not enjoy the exclusive privilege of levying the taxes. If the Government likes, it can introduce any new tax by means of legislation. Even in the matter of spending the money collected as taxes, the popular representatives have no voice. Though it is usual for the Government to bring the budget for discussion before the Legislative Council, the members of this Council can only express their opinion and do no more. Even this imperfect rule is not applied in the case of the assessment on land. This tax is levied by the Government, as a matter of right, without the Legislative Council being even consulted about it. The assessment on land is increased 12 or 20 per cent. once every thirty years during the resettlement. This increase depends upon the will of the Settlement officer and the members of Government sanction the increase proposed by him. As stated by Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji once, the assessment on land, like any other tax, comes only from the pockets of the people and does not fall from the heavens. Still the people paying this tax are never consulted in the matter of increasing it. The subject is not even discussed by the Legislative Council. A tax which brings in nearly three-fourths of the amount required for the expenditure of the Government of India is levied by a few officials, without

any reference to the necessities or consent of the people. Where has the fundamental rule that there should be no taxation without representation gone?

(k) General.

53. In the course of a long leader under this heading,

What can anarchism do?

the Vijayavikatan, of the 30th October, condemns the action of the anarchists in strong terms and observes that it will be most ungrateful on the part of any Indian to try to injure the British Government, which has conferred innumerable benefits upon India.

54. The Swadesamitran, of the 5th November, recounts

India and the war.

the different ways in which India is helping Britain at this critical juncture and observes:- It is not with the object of obtaining any reward that India is making all these sacrifices now. But the Indians know that the British love liberty and that their principle is always to act according to truth and justice and to liberate small countries from the clutches of cruel aggressors. The British statesmen have been declaring, from the time the British Government was established in India, that their aim is to introduce western civilisation and knowledge in India and to create in the Indian people a love of liberty. All this has made the Indians rely upon the British granting them liberty.

63. The Andhraprakasika, of the 3rd November, refers to the temporary abolition of the Civil Service Examinations, and says that the reason why the authorities have done so is that if these examinations, which are now out of question in England on account of the war, be held in India, Indian candidates, in the opinion of some, will not allow the European candidates to come above them in the list of successful candidates.

Civil Service Examinations.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER 1915.

No. 47 of 1915

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration

(b) Courts.

7. The Lahore conspiracy case. (Second para)

Writing on this subject, the Indian Patriot, of the 17th November, says:- "We consider it a danger that a class of Anglo-Indian papers should be permitted to vilify English character............Here are organs associated with British opinion in India, which cry against His Excellency Lord Hardinge for displaying the large heart that does credit to British character. The whole of India is jublilant to-day, not because of any great interest in the misguided young men who have been proved to have acted against the interests of the British Empire; if the Viceroy had declined to interfere, they would have been hanged, and the public would not have cast a second thought upon them.................. When, therefore, such a Viceroy came in contact with public opinion over the judgment of the Lahore conspiracy case, he could not help acting. India had read about the South African rebellion: India had watched with concern the course of events there; and India received with acclamation that rang all over the Empire, when the rebels were captured and the rebellions were nipped in the bud. What then? Were the rebels impaled in a line

and beheaded!................Why should not British justice ~~i/n-India~~ in India be anything different? That was the question asked as the last word of the judgment in the Lahore conspiracy case fell down from the Judge's mouth..............This perpetual opposition of the Anglo Indian press to Indian opinion, even in such affairs, is really a menace to the growing good feeling between the rulers and the ruled. That at a time when controversy is to be hushed, we should create a controversy over the hanging of Indian youths is disgraceful. England ought to be ashamed of those who could write as some Anglo-Indian papers have written. If these organs had the same influence in the mutiny days, what would they not have recommended?"

The Hindu, of the 20th November, observes:-- "The malignant clamour of a section of the Anglo-Indian press in regard to the commutation of sentence from that of death to transportation for life, on sixteen out of twenty-three persons convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case, has had one important result in the issuing of a Press Communique by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.................The ends of justice required the Government of India to take the step which they did, and the sixteen prisoners were entitled to the same. We are glad of this pronouncement in the Press Communique. It is a slap in the face to the Anglo-Indian organs which have been heaping vituperation, ridicule and slander upon Lord Hardinge for his just action. Even these critics cannot now say that the accused persons were to be more severely dealt with than the evidence against them warrants. It is also

now clear what great injustice the provisions of the Special Act passed this year are calculated to cause ....The only safeguard which was reserved in the Act and which does not go far enough was the power of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to make orders under section 401 or 402 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. When this power is exercised by the Viceroy in Council, he is subjected to a torrent of abuse and vilification by a large section of Anglo-Indian opinion. It is, indeed, only a Viceroy whose ideal of duty is high and unflinching that will strive to do it under such debilitating conditions. The deprivation of the right of appeal from those condemned to the death penalty by the Special Tribunal is a serious injustice."

(k) General.

Indentured emigration.

12. The Hindu, of the 15th November, writes:-"His Excellency Lord Hardinge's name will be associated with five great measures, initiated by the Government of India in recent years, which are calculated to sensibly raise the position of India among the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. The first was the bold support extended to the cause of British Indians in South Africa, culminating in a satisfactory solution, so far at least as the more important disabilities were concerned, of a long-standing question which had been complicated by a series of most oppressive acts perpetrated by a selfish white population drunk with race hatred. Almost simultaneously with this high-minded interference, the Viceroy announced his desire to compose the differences between India and the other parts

of the Empire in respect of the treatment of Indian settlers, on the basis of a reciprocity, which, though its elements have evoked an almost unanimous disapproval in India, yet has been the outcome of a genuine and statesmanlike desire to uphold the dignity and self-respect of Indians, in relation to the other British subjects of the Empire................The last and the latest act is the despatch to the Secretary of State which is stated to have been now forwarded recommending the abolition of the system of recruiting Indian labour by contract of indenture, and it is particularly auspicious for the ending of a most abominable practice which replaced slavery and to which even the Negroes refused to submit, that the decision embodied in that despatch is reported to have had the unanimous approval of the Viceroy's Executive Council..............Lord Sanderson's Committee appointed by Lord Crewe in 1909, preferred to look at the problem from a purely economic point of view and in favouring such emigration, did not pay any heed to the unspeakable horrors that had been perpetrated, the fightful immorality that had resulted and the serious damage that had been inflicted on national honour and pride from the working of a system which is not far removed from slavery. The Government had become, however, conscious of the indignities and sufferings to which labourers were subjected in the Colonies, and they had already discontinued the system in respect of several French Colonies and, as a measure of retaliation, Natal was deprived of the benefits of the system in the year 1911....................
Mr. Gokhale's resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1912 sounded the deathknell of an iniquitous

system which consigned Indian labourers to work amidst strange surroundings and get punished for the most trifling acts. The report of 1913 practically demolished the case for the perpetuation of an inhuman practice which has given rise to incredible immorality and affected the prestige of the Indian people."

The growth of public expenditure.

19. Referring to the apprehensions raised by a recent forecast made by Sir William Meyer regarding the heavy deficit anticipated in the year's finances, the Wednesday Review, for the week ending 17th November, remarks:- "Now that the Government of India feel the need for extra taxation, is ~~to~~ it too much to ask them to appoint a committee at least now to go into the question of public expenditure thoroughly and make the necessary recommendations with a view to bring the expenditure down to reasonable limits? The Government of India have not been in the habit of reducing expenditure whenever the necessity arose, rather they pun on additional taxation to restore financial equilibrium. It has become with them more or less a disease......................The better solution will be to cut down expenditure and not to increase taxation. We would, therefore, press upon the attention of the Government the desirability of appointing a committee to enquire into the question of Indian finance with a view to effecting economies which seem to be so urgently called for...................It will be unwise on their part to ignore popular feeling entirely and spring upon the public extra taxation without first obtaining the consent of such at least as are in a position to advise them in these matters."

24. The Indian Patriot, of the 19th November, states:-

Public mind in Madras.

"Public life in Madras has unfortunately, been much stirred by the decision of the Medical Council and by the sensational behaviour of Mr. Vibert, Collector of Trichinopoly..............The western medical practitioners should not think that this country is peopled with fools who will look upon the murder of two of the most famous systems of medicines, on which millions depend upon for medical relief. They pass an Act purporting to place their house in order, and, to silence public opposition, swear that if has nothing to do with the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems; in fact they even throw down a word or two or appreciation and respect for the indigenous systems, but they are sorry that it is not organised and, in fact, is not reduced to a science.............If Rao Sahib Cannan Chetti and Rao Sahib Ramanujam Chetti are to be held responsible for infamous conduct in starting Ayurvedic hospitals, and Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar in managing them, how can any rich man and an educated man come forward to do anything for the development of indigenous systems? And there will be no other alteration for the indigenous systems than to die. That is the situation. The people have grasped it, and the commotion to-day is the voice of India against the cruel extinction of famous sciences...................India will spurn with contempt any attempt at intellectual conquest bye a handful of medical practitioners. The issues for which we fight do not concern Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar-- it concerns the cause for which Dr. Krishnaswami Ayyar has been punished by an irresponsible and thoughtless council which do not know and do not care to observe the

rules. The other sensation comes from Trichinopoly where a Collector and a District Judge have behaved in a manner unworthy of their race. An innocent man has been dragged for doing his duty with the violence which must remind us to-day of the German despots stalking over Belgian soil...............The Indian public have too much self-respect to put up with such despotism. Every one who belongs to the British Empire ought to be ashamed of the action of one of them who uses his power in such a way. It is for the Government to grasp the real force of public feeling over these two unfortunate incidents. This is not the day when doctors whose place is by the patient should be allowed to handle a public question of vast magnitude. And if Collector Vibert would appear as a hero before the women round a dining table, he should not use his powers against a toll-gate keeper who does his duty."

Vernacular Papers.

I. Foreign Politics.

39. The editor of the Quami Report, of the 15th November, in duscussing the advisability or otherwise of giving fuller information regarding the war, observes that it is an interesting sign that the difficulties of censorship are not general in India, as the news is more or less censored at the place of despatch and therefore the censor in India has very little occasion to interfere.

The press and the war.

According to certain English papers the rigours of the censorship in Constantinople, Germany, Austria and

Russia are intolerable, and this world-wide war has affected the newspapers of every country.

The editor concludes by saying that it is an open secret unnecessary secrecy can in no way be useful. Newspapers should, to a certain extent, be illuminating and it is this which will make the country and the people prepared and enthusiastic.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

49. In the course of a long leader dilating upon the change which has now come over the attitude of the British public towards India and her people, as a result of the spontaniety with which the Indians have come forward to help Britain in this war and the attempt of the Indians to take advantage of this opportunity and obtain swaraj for their country, the Swadesamitran, of the 12th November, observes:- Those who say that India is not fit for swaraj are evidently unaware of the altered condition of this country. It is futile to doubt the capability of the Indians to govern themselves. The Indians have now as much capability as, or perhaps even more than, what the people of other countries had when they obtained swaraj. This will be made clear by a study of the history of England 100 years back. One who wishes to learn swimming has perforce to get into the water before doing so. Even so, people who wish to govern themselves can expect to improve in this art only by experience. The very desire of the people to have swaraj is a proof of the fact that they are fit for it.

Swaraj for India.

Para 62 on page no. ~~327~~ 337

75. The Quami Report, of the 11th November, says:-

Mussalmans and riots, Perhaps ease and comfort have shown certain countrymen the dream that Mussalmans are their enemies and when they are annoyed they will attack them. God forbid! With what kind of eye have these neighbours seen, with what mind have they understood Islam and Mussalmans? "What aileth ye, how do ye decide"? On the occasion of the Bakrid sacrifice there were some disturbances but no Mussalman ever intended that Hindu temples should be destroyed or that there should be any meddling with their religious observances. There is no compulsion in religion (Kur'an VI, 257)

Occasionally disturbances are created during the first ten days of Muharram, but these are never intended to belittle the authority of the rulers or to make the Imperial laws of none effects. These riots are due to ignorance or anger and they can easily be suppressed. Those who think that the Mussalmans can be caught in the net of rebellion or be led away by seditious excitement, are absolutely wrong and such people have formed an erroneous estimate of the Mussalmans who obey and worship God, pray, consult one another and do give of what He has bestowed upon them.

It is true that all the Mussalmans are not alike. But it should be observed that even the illiterate are not free from the influence of their religion.

If any Mussalman has joined these day-dreamers or night-flyers, he has fallen into error.

The editor concludes the article with an appeal to the Mussalmans not to deviate from the right path and supports his position with texts from the Kur'an.

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62. The Andhrapatrika, of the 17th November, refers to the adverse comments made by some Anglo-Indian papers, on the action of Lord Hardinge in commuting the death sentence passed on some of the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case into one of transportation for life, and hopes that the Government will warn these papers, which recommend a cruel policy and endeavour to throw the country into confusion by reproving Lord Hardinge who, out of his statesmanlike generosity, commuted the death sentence and restored mental quietude to the Indians.

Lord Hardinge and the Lahore conspiracy case.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27TH NOVEMBER 1915.

No. 48 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

3. The Lahore Conspiracy Case. (Third para)

The Hindu, of the 26th November, observes:- "In the case of twenty-six prisoners sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has remitted the sentence of forfeiture of property for nineteen prisoners and in eight cases the sentence of transportation for life has been reduced to ten years. We are glad that the Lieutenant-Governor has followed the humane example of the Viceroy, although by doing so he has run the risk of incurring the wrath of the Anglo-Indian papers. It seems to us that the punishment of forfeiture of property is a barbarous one, a relic of a bygone age when sentences were inflicted in a savage and vindictive spirit. Forfeiture of property coupled with capital sentence or a sentence of transportation for life, does not affect the man convicted of the crime but it causes injury to his nearest relations and heirs upon whom this kind of vicarious punishment cannot be justified under any intelligible system of morals or jurisprudence."

11. <u>The Indian Civil Service Bill</u>. (Third Para)

The Wednesday Review, for the week ending 28th November, ~~for the~~ states:- "We regret we have to revert to the Indian Civil Service Bill again. But it is because we are unable to understand the Secretary of State for India who wants the Bill, though it will not be necessary to put it into force till the war is over. We wonder if the haste is not indecent..............We believe that it is more than a coincidence that Lord Islington, the Under Secretary of State for India who introduced the Bill in the House of Lords, was the Chairman of the Public Services Commission and that the Bill is thrown out as a feeler. If caught in the net, the public will have to regret the choice and the question is whether they will...................It has been stated that the reason for the non-publication of the report of the Public Services Commission was to respect the wishes of the Government of India not to spring controversial questions upon the public. But why should this Bill, undoubtedly a controversial one, have been introduced and attempted to be passed through Parliament in the face of popular objection, especially when it does not seem to be urgently called for?.............We are surprised that the scope and object of the Bill have received as little consideration at the hands of the Parliament as it has done at the hands of the ~~Parliament~~ Government..................It is not a question of suspending examination for a few years, but it is introducing favouritism into the service, What is worse, is the throwing of additional obstacles in the way of Indians getting their share of the berths.?"

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(b) Courts.

34. The Andhrapatrika, of the 19th November, says:-

Kicking an Indian to death.

The fine of Rs.50 imposed by the Judicial Commissioner of Karachi on the European who kicked an Indian to death is no adequate punishment for the grave offence committed by him. Although the doctors stated that the deceased was suffering from enlarged spleen, it cannot but be admitted that the premature death of the poor man was caused by the kick. It is to be regretted that the accused who acted so very audaciously was let off with a small fine. It is not known if any provision has been made for the family of the deceased. We hope that the local Government will interfere in the matter and do justice to those whom the deceased has left behind.

(k) General.

47. In the course of a long leader dwelling upon the importance of the coming congress, the Swadesamitran of the 18th November, observes:- The whole of this country is now throbbing with a new force. The people are beginning to have new aims and aspirations. Though they have clearly realised their duty to England during this war, they are anxious to know how the latter will treat India after the end of the war. The congress should voice forth the opinion of the people, as to what they expect of England after the war. The question whether,

The coming congress.

in spite of her having continued under the British rule for such a long time and of her having done much for England in this war, India is to continue to be what she is or is to take a step forward, should be settled by our leaders in a way. If it is decided that she should advance, the question of what should be the form of swaraj to be enjoyed by her should be discussed and settled.

50. The Vijayavikatan, of the 13th November, contains

Swaraj for India.

what purports to be a translation of an article contributed by Sir S. Subrahmanya Ayyar to the Leader of Allahabad on the necessity of India being granted swaraj.

53. In the course of a long leader under this heading,

India and the war.

the Hindu Nesan, of the 19th November, dwells upon the sacrifices made by India for England in this war and the assurances given by the British Ministers that India would no longer be considered as a subordinate country, and that she would hereafter be allowed to occupy a position equal to that of the colonies in the British Empire, and observes that, if the rulers confide in the Indians, instead of looking on them always with suspicion and jealousy, and grant them all the privileges enjoyed by the colonials, they would be able to help England to a far larger extent than they are now doing.

56. Andhrapatrika, of the 20th November, says:- Mr.

The Indian Civil Service Bill.

Chamberlain has stated in the House of Commons,

while introducing the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill, that the measures adopted to protect the interests of the Indians make it clear that no injustice has been done to them. But we are at a loss to know why those measures have not been incorporated in the Bill. That they have not been so incorporated is a matter for great dissatisfaction to the Indians.

India.

64. The Andhrapatrika, of the 23rd November, says in its leader:- While the Colonial Secretary has, at the very commencement of the war, spoken distinctly on the place which the Colonies should occupy in the British Empire at the close of the war, the Secretary of State for India, has always been silent as regards India. The formation of an Indian Volunteer Corps, the repeal of the Arms Act, the appointment of Indians to Military offices, and the industrial regeneration of India, are some of the questions awaiting solution at the hands of the rulers. It is unfortunate that India has as its Secretary one who is not alive to the importance of these questions, upon the solution of which much that it is good for India depends.

Strange news.

67. The Sudarsini, of the 15th November, has the following note:- A strange news has been received in Calcutta from the village of Rosebaria of the Faridpur district. Certain boys formed themselves into two parties, calling one the English party and the other the German party. They strove with each other with the understanding that the leader of the party that would be defeated should have his ears cut off.

The English party was defeated, and the leader was subjected to the abovesaid treatment. The matter was reported to the Divisional officer, who thereupon issued notices to the Germans.

III. Legislation.

86. The Andhrapatrika, of the 19th November, has the following note:-

The Press Act.

The Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has demanded a security of Rs.1,000 from Young India, a paper newly started in Bombay. The reason for this demand is not known. The Press Act enables the authorities to do anything they please. No more delay should be made in seeing that it is repealed.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4TH DECEMBER 1915.

No. 49 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Home Rule and Land Settlement.

12. The New India, of the 2nd December, states:- "We draw attention to an interesting article entitled 'Why the ryots want Home Rule' by one whose view, on account of his personal experience as a ryot, is worth serious consideration..............From every side the idea of self-government within the British Empire and along colonial lines is finding a support, and the ryot is not the least among any class of people whose opinion can be put aside. We may advise our contributor and all in his position to be present at the Congress in Bombay and make articulate their grievance and we feel certain that the congress will do all in its power to support their cause."

(k) General.

Executive and Judicial functions.

15. The following appears in the Hindu of the 29th November:- "In the course of the discussion on the resolution moved at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council asking the Government to provide for non-official presidents to district boards, the Hon'ble Sir P.S. Sivaswami Ayyar said that it would

be difficult to find non-officials competent to discharge the duties of the said offices as efficiently as it is now done by the Collector and District Magistrate...............In the Trichinopoly toll-gate contractor's case, the Collector and Distridt Magistrate not only initiated the criminal proceedings of alleged theft against the contractor, but also cancelled the toll contract in an illegal and highhanded manner. Plurality of powers is no doubt gratifying to a member of the bureaucracy, and of what is called the ruling race, but it is the unkindest cut of all that an Indian in the position of a Member of the Executive Council, should support the existing anomaly. A similar case of misuse of power by a Collector and District Magistrate and President of the District Board comes to us to-day from Bengal................. It is significant to show what serious evil can be wrought by the combination of Executive and Magisterial powers in the same person."

Vernacular Papers.

I. Home Administration.

(h) Railways.

45. The Swadesamitran, of the 29th November, expresses its regret at the unsatisfactory replies given by the Government to the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai and the Hon'ble Mr. K.Rama Ayyangar at the last meeting of the Legislative Council regarding the condition of the refreshment rooms in the Guntakal station and the want of a covering for the overbridge in the ~~Mudara~~ Madras station, and observes:- These replies

Indians and Railway companies.

show that neither the Railway Companies nor the Government care much for the conveniences of the passengers. As there are not more than one line of railway connecting different places in India, as is the case in England, the passengers have no alternative but to travel by the same railway, whatever may be the inconvenience caused to them by the Railway authorities. So it is not fair on the part of the government to wha wash its hands clean of the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the thousands of passengers travelling by railways and to leave them to the tender mercy of the Railway Companies.

There is also another point in which the intervention of the Government is necessary. The Indian employees on these railways are paid very low salaries and the fact that, on account of their poverty, the Indians are prepared to work for any salary cannot be a valid ground for the company paying them very low salaries. As an increase in the salaries of their employees will tell upon their profits, the companies may not like to take any step in this direction. So it is the duty of the Government, with whom rests the responsibility of safeguarding the interests of the people, to intervene and insist upon these companies paying their employees adequately.

The hardships suffered by Indian students in England.

48. The Hindu Nesan, of the 23rd November, dilates upon the hardships suffered by the Indian students in England, as is shown by the report of the London Advisory Committee, and observes:- The Indians are not easily admitted into the Colleges in

England, the moment they reach the place. They have to wait under the supervision of the "Cromwell House" authorities till they are admitted and numerous are the hardships they are subjected to while they are here. Complaints about these hardships do not reach the Secretary of State and even if they do, there is much delay in the grievances being redressed. It is indeed regrettable that the English Colleges do not sympathise with the Indian students, who have to go to England for purposes of education only because it is not available in India. The only remedy for the existing state of affairs is for the Secretary of State to take steps either to make it easy for the Indian students to have the education they require in England or to raise the educational institutions in India to the level of the English institutions.

50. The Hindu Nesan, of the 24th November, writes:-

The coming Congress.

It cannot be denied that the Congress has done and it is doing much for the progress of India, and it is due to this institution that the foreigners have come to regard the Indians, as a nation. It is this Congress that, by constantly dinning the Government with a narration of the grievances of the Indians, dispelling the misapprehensions in the minds of the authorities and making them rest assured of the loyalty of the Indians, has acquired for them numerous privileges. Besides all this, there is a special importance about the coming Congress. It has to deal with many important questions concerning the grant of "Home Rule" to India.

The spontaneity and liberality with which the Indians have come forward to sacrifice their all on behalf of England in this war has moved the British public to such an extent that the Ministers have openly declared that India should no longer occupy a subordinate position in the Empire, so the Congress will have to formulate a scheme now regarding the mind of self-government she is to have after the close of the war.

Salaries of officials in England and India.

51. The Swadesamitran, of the 26th November, has a long leader comparing the low salaries paid to the officials in England with the high salaries paid to the English officials in India and observes:- The present scale of salaries in India was fixed 150 years ago. At that time there was enough of corruption among the English officials in this country and a sufficiently high scale of salaries had to be paid to them in order to prevent them from taking bribes. The same scale continues even now. Yet, these officials complain that their salaries are inadequate, and the British Ministers also give ear to these complaints and grant them special concessions occasionally. But considering the poverty of the Indians and the salaries paid to the officials in other countries, we are justified in complaining that the Indian administration is being conducted on an unnecessarily extravagant scale. Much of this expenditure can be reduced, if the number of Europeans in the public service is curtailed and they are replaced by Indians. But it may not, perhaps, be possible for the Indians to get a larger number of the higher appointments in India, until and unless she acquires swaraj.

52. The Swadesamitran, of the 29th November, draws a parallel between the conduct of the District

The Civilians in India.

officials in Trichinopoly in the case of a toll-gate contractor and that of a District Magistrate of Faridpur in Bengal, who is reported to have coerced the District Board to act according to his dictates and prevented a member thereof from bringing forward a resolution protesting against his conduct and observes:- These two instances show that some Civilians in India are still having a wrong impression of their position and powers and have not yet understood the true nature of the Indians. The Collector of a district is invested with all kinds of powers in order to have an effective control over the administration of the district and to safeguard the interests of the thousands of people entrusted to his care. So if this officer himself tampers with the privileges enjoyed by the people under the British Government, he should be punished severely for it. It is very necessary that the Civilians in India should be made to realise the new spirit evinced by the Indians and prevented from exercising their powers in a high-handed manner, especially at this juncture, when India's loyalty and love for the British rule has been proved beyond doubt.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11th DECEMBER 1915.

No. 50 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(e) Local and Municipal

Separate electorates for Muhammadans.

13. Referring to the address presented to His Excellency the Governor by the Muhammadans of Negapatam, in which they pressed the question of separate electorates for Muhammadans in municipalities, the Indian Patriot, of the 9th December, states:- "We must try to create the spirit of friendly union and co-operation before we declare our inability to ack together. Separate electorates may be the cause of potent mischief, especially when we are slowly realising the need for union and friendship based on a correct under-standing of each other's point of view. The advanced sections of both the Moslem League and the Indian National Congress are considering points of agreement rather than of difference so as to establish permanent confidence between the two communities; and since the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India, we may expect a decision which may not wholly ignore the value of co-operation betewen the best minds among Muhammadans and the best minds among Hindus."

18. The Commonweal, for the week ending 3rd December,

Recruitment for the Indian army.

writes:- "The resentment at the refusal of the Government to begin recruitment in India on a wide scale and for the purposes of this war alone is naturally making itself audible. The people of India are very sore on that matter for several excellent reasons. The empire is badly in need of recruits. Many Indians are equally anxious to fight in the trenches against the common foe. Owing to the poverty of the country, they cannot render any other further assistance towards the more vigorous prosecution of the war. Finally, the refusal of the Government indicates that they have still not decided to place complete confidence in the loyalty of the Indians--a mistake which they are naturally anxious to correct. So if British statesmen will rise to the occasion and give up imaginary fears and false racial considerations, they will not only earn the gratitude of Indians but also save the empire much earlier from the present crisis."

<u>Vernacular Papers</u>.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

56. Referring to the adverse criticism of the Anglo-

Lord Hardinge and the Anglo-Indian papers.

Indian papers in connection with the commutation by Lord Hardinge of the death sentence in the case of sixteen of the accused persons in the Lahore Conspiracy case to one of transportation for life, the Hindu Nesan, of the 30th November, observes:- These papers have from a long time made it their business to find fault with the British Government whenever it

confers any benefits on the Indians and to speak disparagingly of the people. Instead of trying to help the growth of a friendly feeling between the rulers and the ruled in this country, they are always creating misunderstanding between them. But a new spirit has now appeared in India and both the people and popular officials like Lord Hardinge have begun to ignore the vapourings of these papers. It is indeed surprising that, knowing that these papers are a stumbling block to the political advancement of the people of India, the Government had not taken any steps to suppress them.

The separation of Executive from Judicial functions.

60. The Swadesamitran, of the 6th December, dwells upon the disadvantages of the Executive and Judicial functions being entrusted to one and the same official in India and expresses its satisfaction at the news published by the Young India of Bombay that Lord Hardinge has sent up a Despatch to the Secretary of State containing definite proposals for separating these duties in this country.

Hindus and Muhammadans.

65. The Andhraprakasika, of the 1st December, refers to the arrangements that are being made to avoid all strife between the Hindus and Muhammadans during festivals in Bombay coming of simultaneously and prays that similar arrangements may be made here with the same object in view.

Keir-Hardie on India.

66. The Desamata, of December 1915, reproduces an article from the Herald which represents Mr. Keir Hardie to have said in his book on India as follows:- The Government of India at présent may be

compared to an arbitrary military rule tempered by civil administrative methods. Everything connected with the Government is lifeless and formless. The officers intend to improve the administration, but under the present circumstances, improvement is next to impossibility.

69. A correspondent to the Andhrapatrika, of the 3rd December, says that the fact that the report of the Public Service Commission has been withheld from publication for fear that it may stir up controversy, betrays the unsatisfactory character of the report, and raises a suspicion that the report contains nothing favourable to the people. He remarks that the attitude of those who drafted the report, as suggested by this incident, is an improper one, especially at a time when every Indian heart should overflow with loyalty.

The report of the Public Service Commission.

76. The Andhrapatrika, of the 8th December, says:- Speaking about the difficulties experienced by students in getting admission to colleges, Sir James Meston, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, expressed his gratification at the fact that new colleges have sprung into existence through the exertions of the people in the United Provinces. When the question of starting new colleges is moved here in Madras before the Government, the authorities dispose of the matter by pleading want of funds, and no one would exhort the people to put forth their own efforts in that direction and promise help. The Hindu and the Muhammadan communities should feel thankful to Sir

Sir James Meston.

James Meston for having stated that the policy of the Government is not that of "divide and rule." If the rulers of other provinces also help towards the development of good feeling between the two communities in their respective provinces, they will, at no distant date, begin to co-operate with each other and make rapid progress.

77. In concluding a leader on the subject of His Majesty the King's message to his Indian soldiers, the Andhraprakasika, of the 4th December, suggests that, in view of the appreciative terms in which His Majesty has referred to the valour of the Indian soldiers, the Government should hereafter at least bestow on the Indians high appointments in the military service as they do on the Europeans.

Indian soldiers.

90. The Quami Report, of the 8th December, in a leader of the marginally-noted subject, says:-

The wisdom of the foolish.

There are some foolish friends among Muhammadans who advise that for the present no meetings of the Muslim League should be held as it may embarrass the Government. Such persons are not only foolish friends of the Muhammadans but also of the Government; for by diffusing silence and indifference all over the country they create in the minds of the enemy an impression that the war has made India a house of mourning and the effects of it are so dreadful that not a voice is heard from any quarter.

Such persons are ignorant of the ancient principle of the British Government which is this, that in every war the cry of the real British people is "business as usual", and when all our affairs are, thanks to the

British Navy, being actually managed as usual, why should we sit mute and motionaless like widows and orphans.

Again there are some foolish friends who advise Muhammadans not to come to an understanding with the Hindus lest the Government should become suspicious of us. These people are so ignorant of facts that they can see nothing but their bread and dhall. The policy of the Government is however that these two great Indian communities, Hindus and Mussalmans, should hold fast the cords of concord and work together to strengthen the hands of Government. But these selfish and foolish friends desire that there should be estrangement between the two so that it may lead to faction fights and the embarrassment of the Government.

Some unwise friends think it advisable to maintain discord among the Mussalmans; for their idea is that those who support the congress should not be allowed in the Muslim League and vice versa. And if a Mussalman does not approve of some of the claims, the popular opinion is that we should subject him to political boycott.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18TH DECEMBER 1915.

No.51 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

20. The League for self-governmemt. (Hindu)

Writing on this subject, the Hindu, of the 16th December, says:- "The list of signatories contains names well known throughout India of persons of established reputation in Indian public life. It is a significant sign that the educated Indian public, which has been foremost in showing its loyalty to the Government at a time when there is most need of it, also feels that the political progress of the country has to be accelerated by constitutional means. There is no denying the fact that the economic and material progress of the country depend to not a little degree upon its political condition. The struggle which is constantly kept up in the Legislative Councils and in the press, between the represenratives of the people and the agents of the Government in regard to proposals tending to ameliorate the condition of the people, often ending in a rebuff for the former, is a strong indication of the necessity for a form of government in which the popular opinion has due weight. It is idle to contend that the present is not a suitable opportunity to raise controversies of this kind."

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General.

49. In expressing its satisfaction at some of the Ruling Princes now fighting in the front, having been given high positions in the army in recognition of their valour, the Swadesamitran, of the 10th December, regrets to note that this is only a temporary measure and, dwelling upon the heartburning caused to the Indians in the British Army, who have proved themselves to be in no way inferior to their European colleagues, on account of their being treated differently from the latter in the matter of promotion to the higher ranks, dilates upon the necessity of doing away with this distinction, in consideration of the admirable valour exhibited by the Indians in this war.

Indians in the British Army.

56. The Andhraprakasika, of the 11th December, says:- However much the Indians manifest their valour in the battlefield, they are not given higher appointments in the military service than that of Subadar-Major. Europeans who have not got the experience of a Subadar are appointed as Captains, etc., to exercise authority on experienced Indians. This is a cause of great disappointment to the Indians. In the present war, although the British leaders were slain here and there, the Indians stepped into their shoes, drove the enemy before them, and maintained their honour thus showing that they are in no way inferior to British officers. The Indians are not given sufficient

The Indians and the war.

encouragement, and it is for this reason that they do not come forward in large numbers to join the army. A young Parsee belonging to Bombay received military training in England. Wishing to enter active military service, he petitioned the Governor of Bombay, who referred the petition to the Military authorities. The military officers wrote to the young Parsee to say that his services will be availed of when necessary. It is now sixteen months since he submitted his petition and his services have not yet been requisitioned. We do not see any harm in increasing the Indian army. The cost of maintaining an Indian army is less than that of maintaingng an English one. The rulers should consider all these things, give the Indians due facilities, take them into the military service in large numbers, and gain the victory against the Germans.

57. The Andhraprakasika, of the 11th December, refers in a note to an order of the Government of Bombay prohibiting Government servants from attending the Indian National Congress either as delegates or as visitors, and while admitting that they should not attend as delegates, asks why they should not go to the congress as visitors.

The Congress and the Government servants.

58. The Andhraprakasika, of the 11th December, says:-

The Lahore conspiracy case.

If those who were convicted in the Lahore conspiracy case, and whose death sentences were commuted by His Excellency the Viceroy, had not obtained mercy at the

hands of His Excellency, their sufferings would have been of short duration. But now they have to suffer imprisonment all their lives. It is stated that anarchist prisoners are treated by the Jail authorities with greater severity than those who have been convicted of murder and other heinous offences. Death is a thousand times preferable to such lifelong suffering. If the Judges had taken some more pains to sift the ~~eiv~~ evidence properly, the Anglo-Indian journals would have had no occasion to abuse Lord Hardinge. Readers of history will find that the offence with which the Lahore conspirators have been charged is less heinous than that committed by the sepoys in 1857. Lord Canning excused the mutineers. But Lord Hardinge has not excused the accused in the conspiracy case and given them an opportunity to exclaim, "See how patient the rulers are. They have excused us. We must no longer be anarchists." His Excellency the Viceroy has only done what the Tribunal appointed to try the accused ought to have done.

62. The Andhrapatrika, of the 11th December, says:-

The Secretary of State for India.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons whether there was to be an Indian representative on the Sub-Committee to be formed for appointing Indian Civil Servants, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was not possible to define the constitution of the Sub-Committee until the conditions under which the appointments should be made were known definitely. To suggest by this answer that the conditions may turn out to be such that there should be none on the Sub-Committee to represent India, betrays the short-sightedness of the Secretary of State. Is not a

great man like Lord Hardinge available in England to guide the destinies of India as Secretary of State?

63. In commenting on the recent tour of His Excellency the Governor, the Andhrapatrika, of the 13th December, says:- His Excellency has stated that in order to carry on the war to a successful issue, great sacrifices have yet to be made. Some people say that these words contain the suggestion that the taxes will be enhanced. It is to be hoped that the Government will so arrange matters that all necessity to enhance the taxes may be avoided. The salaries of officers in this country is, properly speaking, six times more than those of officers in England. It will be but fair for the Government to reduce the salaries and use the money thus saved, for the country can bear no more increase in taxation. The Government should also levy protection duties on foreign imports. We doubt if the Government will ever do so. The non-official public have for many years past been complaining against the ever-increasing cost of the Indian administration. This is just the time for the British Government to consider the complaint and reduce the cost. The Madras Government has also to devote some attention to this matter. They should not undertake to have houses built for officers at a time when no funds are forthcoming for education and sanitation. They should remember that it is such things that have increased the cost of administration.

The cost of administration.

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FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH DECEMBER 1915.

No. 52 of 1915.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY INDIANS.

Vernacular Papers.

II. Home Administration.

(k) General

The opinion of some foreigners about British rule in India.

35. The Swadesamitran, of the 13th December, writes:- Some Englishman say that India is not fit to have swaraj. Mr. Ramsay Muir, who came to Punjab last year as a University Lecturer, appears to have stated that nearly 147 different languages were spoken in India, that case distinction was playing a great part in social matters and that these were the two important obstacles in the way of India having swaraj. Mr. H.A.L. Fisher, who came out to India as one of the members of the Public Services Commission, is said to have observed that India cannot hope to have the same form of government as Australia or Canada unless she improves in three respects, viz., (1) she should treat the depressed classes better, (2) she should do away with the system of infant marriages, and (3) the exclusivism and wrong impressions which are due to the caste system should disappear. If the form of government in India is not to be changed until all the defects pointed out above disappear, it may not be possible for India to have swaraj even after

one hundred years. The numerous languages spoken in India will never become extinct, unless English or any other language comes to be understood by all the people of the country. The reforms suggested by Mr. Fisher are already being gradually introduced in the country. But it is an untenable argument to say that India cannot have a better system of government until all these defects are completely removed. Do not such defects exist in England? Is there not a depressed class there and is it not treated badly? Though there are no infant marriages in England, are there not old maids and prostitutes there and do not evil results follow from this? There is no country inthe world in which social defects do not exist. Therefore the best policy in a big country like India, with a large population, will be to enlarge the privileges of the people gradually in accordance with the number and influence of the educated classes and not to put off the grant of any privileges on the ground that the majority of the people are illiterate.

The English officials and non-official Indians.

42. Adverting to the eulogistic reference made by Lord Willingdon to the late Sir P.M. Mehta at a meeting held in Bombay to commemorate the latter's name, the Swadesamitran, of the 15th December, says:- Never has an official till now given expression to feelings of admiration for a non-official Indian as has been done by Their Excellencies Lord Hardinge and Lord Willingdon in the case of the two patriots whom India has lost recently, viz., Messrs. Gokhale and Mehta. The fact that the head of the Indian administration and a Provincial Governor should have spoken, with sympathy and love, of two Indian patriots, who openly led the movement to obtain political privileges for their brethren shows a change in

the attitude of the Government in this country. We think that, if all English officials will only take the same trouble as those two heads of administration to understand the nature and habits of the Indians, they would also be of the same opinion. Lord Willingdon admitted that, in the beginning, he thought that Sir P.M. Mehta was an opponent of the Government. Why should he have thought so? Evidently some Englishmen, whose opinion was perhaps sought by him before he came to Bombay, have prejudiced him. This shows the extent to which the English officials in India are ignorant of the nature of the Indians. If these officials would consider the Indians to be their equals and move with them freely, as Lord Willingdon is doing, they would realise like him that all the Indians, who claim privileges from the Government, are not seditionists. Before the time of Lord Hardinge, many Englishmen used to think that all the educated classes were disloyal. It was only after the visit of the King-Emperor to India and the just rule of Lord Hardinge that the Englishmen began to have a new regard and love for the Indians. The English officials will do well to note the last words of Lord Willingdon that there should be mutual sympathy and confidence between them and the Indians. What is the reason for the Englishmen not confiding in and sympathising with us, when we criticise the actions of the Government and represent our grievances? Is it the foreign Englishmen alone that are interested in the welfare of India? Are the Indians quite ignorant of what is beneficial to their country?

The Government and the people in this country.

43. While expressing its satisfaction at the heads of administration in this country being now men

who have a sympathy and love for the people, the Swadesamitran, of the 16th December, regrets at the local officials always opposing the liberal policy of the British Ministers being carried out and referring to the complaint that the people do not heartily co-operate with the authorities, observes that this is due to the want of appreciation on the part of the authorities of the active interest taken by the people in the administration of the country and the fact that the suggestions made by the latter are never accepted by the Government fully, as is seen from the fate of the resolutions moved by the elected Members in the Legislative Councils.

44. The Swadesamitran, of the 18th December, is surprised at the opinion expressed by

The officials and the Congress.

the Government of Bombay that rule 20 of the Public Servants' Conduct Rules is a bar to the officials attending the Congress and agreeing with the Bombay Chronicle in the view that the wording of this rule does not warrant the decision of that Government, refers to the visit of Lord Pentland and other officials to the Madras Congress to prove that the opinion of the Government of Bombay is incorrect.

53. In commenting on the Press Communique issued by the Government of the Punjab on the

Lawlessness in the Punjab.

lawlessness in the Jhang district, the Andhrapatrika, of the 20th December, says:- It is not always possible to station the police at all places to prevent disturbances. The authorities should enable the people

to defend themselves. The Government of the Punjab have realised the necessity of taking such a step by giving extra gun licenses. But this is not enough. The rulers have to amend all repressive measures with a view to enable the Indians to defend themselves.

55. The Andhrapatrika, of the 21st December, has a leaderette on the subbject of Indian students in which it observes:- Members of the Indian Civil Service and Indian Medical Service, Barristers, Engineers and Agricultural experts come from England to hold high appointments in India. Our representatives have been pressing the question of simultaneous examinations on the attention of the Government, but the authorities have not granted their wish. At first the number of Indians who went to England to qualify themselves for the higher appointments here was so small that the English people did not feel the rivalry very much. But as the number has increased, obstacles have also increased in the way of the Indians receiving education in England. Some of these obstacles have been referred to in an article contributed by a correspondent to the Bombay Chronicle. In ~~the~~ one of the institutions in England, the authorities admit only two Indians annually. In another one entrance examination is held for the Indians and a quite different one for the English. In a third, no Indian is admitted at all. The British Government in India should hold the necessary examinations in India itself or arrange with the Government in England for equal facilities being afforded for the Indians and the English. Or separate institutions should be opened in England for both the English and the Indians wishing to qualify themselves for the higher posts

Indian students in England.

in India. Again unless the Indians obtain the patronage of the Indian Students' Advisory Committee, they are not admitted into English institutions. This is a restriction that is in no way advantageous to the students or their parents or to the committee itself. We trust that the rulers will allow students real independence and see that every opportunity is afforded to them to qualify themselves in England for higher posts in India.

"The Muslim League and Muhammadans."

62. The Mukhbir-i-Dekhan, of the 15th December, notes with pleasure the general approval of the proposal to hold the next session of the Muslim League at Bombay, and says there were two parties, one was in favour of, and the other was against, the meeting. Thanks to the accidental presence of Sir Ali Imam, a solution of the problem was found by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Lord Wellingdon having taken an active interest in the League affair has shown himself to be at once enlightened and sympathetic. His Excellency has done something which will endure in India, and it will ever be recalled with pride that Mussalmans in their endeavour to deal with their difficulties, had the support of English gentlemen and of the Government. All this is due to the fact that Mussalmans are loyal subjects of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The paper adds that the present policy of the Government is to put an end, for good, to the aggression in international politics so that no powerful kingdom

shall be able to oppress the weak in future. The whole of India sides with the Government in this laudable policy, and our duty is to devise means to help the Government and to strengthen its hand in this endeavour.

The war is a serious one, the expenditure is heavy, and responsibility is great.

The paper advises Mussalmans to defer their political demands to the future.

Many British politicians have already begun to suggest the advisability of granting rights to India after the war, and if the British public opinion becomes similarly sympathetic we can easily obtain our object.

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